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A YEAR OF PROUD ACHIEVEMENTS

ERA OF THE WORKERS' PARTY

GRIM PICTURE OF S. KOREA

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A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on the morning of November 4 by air for Moscow to attend the celebrations of the 43rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution



The visiting military mission of the People's Republic of China visited the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial on October 26. Photo: The delegation inspecting the model of the Sangkamryung Height



The health delegation of the Cuban government arrived at the Soonan air port

KOREA TODAY

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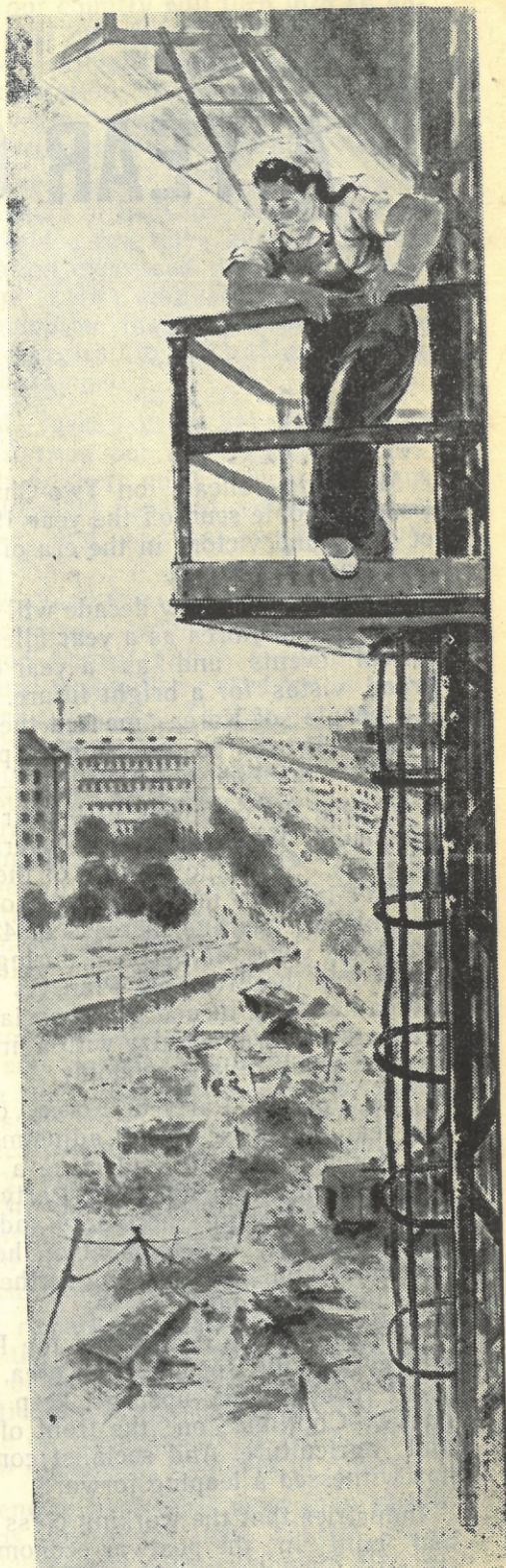
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Korean painting "Crane-operator"
by LI DONG CHOON



Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A YEAR OF PROUD ACHIEVEMENTS

LI YONG IN

Marching ahead on Two-Chullima, the Korean people send off the year 1960, a year of glory and victory in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The first of the new decade will remain for the people of Korea as a year filled with historical events and as a year of opening broad vistas for a bright future. The working people of Korea marked the year 1960 with going over to a yet higher peak in the country's socialist construction.

In 1959 the country's Five-Year Plan was completed two and a half years ahead of schedule. Since the signing of the armistice Korea's industry made leaping progress with an annual average increase of 43 per cent in the six years, 45 per cent during the three years of the Five-Year Plan. As a result, Korea has been turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with a firm foundation of a self-reliant economy.

The Workers' Party of Korea designated the year 1960 as a year of adjustment before the Korean people to undertake a long-term plan starting from 1961. The Party set down the task of making necessary adjustments for the further development of the national economy and of improving further the people's living standards.

Upholding the decision of the Party, the entire working people of Korea, amidst a great revolutionary upsurge, keep marching on Two-Chullima on the front of industry and agriculture. And socialist construction has witnessed a leaping forward.

Industries that the working class of Korea had built in the postwar economic reconstruction and the Five-Year Plan period be-

gan to exhibit the might. Machinery and equipment needed in the national economy were produced at home.

For the country's agricultural mechanization tractors, wheat harvesters, weeders, sugar beet harvesters, tractor-cranes, bulldozers have been turned out in quantities. Then the 3,000-ton press, 6-ton trucks, oxidation apparatus, 5,000 v.a. generators, hydro-power turbines, 6-metre turning lathe, and numerous machine-tools and machines were produced for improving technical equipment. Moreover, during the year, the construction of a giant vinalon factory was started. Everything connected with the construction, from designing to equipping, was worked out by the Korean people themselves. Upon completion the factory will give out 20,000 tons of vinalon a year.

A dense network of medium and small local industry factories and shops cover the country, turning out daily necessities.

Today Korea can produce as much industrial goods in fifteen days as in the whole year of 1946. It is foreseen that our industry will grow this year 6.4 times over 1949 (the war started in 1950) and 7.7 times over 1944 under Japanese rule.

As the major task of the year 1960, the Party called for agricultural mechanization.

Responding wholeheartedly to the Party's call, the workers of the country kept sending new farm machinery to the countryside. Now 10,500 tractors and 41,000 trailing farm machines are working for the country's peasants. And in ten months of this year more than 1.7 times of farm work were done by machines compared with the whole year of 1959.

Irrigation and electrification have been completed in the main, and mechanization is being pushed ahead. As a result, the countryside is free from the centuries-old natural calamities. The peasants know no more crop failure. This year's harvest is a living testimony to our prosperous countryside.

We had a very bad flood this year. Also severe was the drought. But the country enjoyed the most abundant year in the past 70 years. According to the preliminary data released by the Central Statistical Board under the State Planning Commission, it is expected this year's grain yield will reach 3,803,000 tons.

Yet, this is the just beginning. It is expected within the next two to three years more than 20,000 medium tractors, 30,000-40,000 small tractors, and 5,000 trucks will be working in the countryside. Then our agriculture, equipped with modern technique, will give more grain, more meat. Our countryside will be converted into a rich, socialist one with flowering culture.

During the year numerous houses besides educational, cultural, health and welfare establishments were erected: the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Korean Revolutionary Museum, Okryoo Bridge, Okryoo Restaurant, Moranbong Stadium and many other memorable constructions in honour of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation.

Thanks to the great achievements noted in all fields of the national economy and to the constant solicitude of the Party a marked advancement has been made in the people's living.

With the never-ending national joy over the unprecedented prosperity of the country the Korean people celebrated the 15th anniversary of their liberation. The beloved leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in reviewing the glorious path that the Korean people have taken during the past 15 years, has laid down a new, giant programme for national prosperity, the Seven-Year Plan.

In 1967, the closing year of the Seven-Year Plan, the industrial output will equal the total industrial production of six years between 1954 and 1959. Agricultural production will surpass more than 1.5 times.

The Seven-Year Plan envisages that in the

near future our country will turn into an advanced socialist industrial country and scale an eminence of socialist construction. And it is great inspiration to the working people who are forging ahead towards a yet happier, rich morrow and a yet greater victory.

The Chullima riders at the Conference of the Frontrankers of the Chullima Work-team Movement held a few days after the liberation celebration expressed their firm resolution in the Letter addressed to the Party Central Committee that they would devote all their energies to the fulfilment of the militant programme.

The vast tasks of the Seven-Year Plan cannot be carried out by a backward, primitive method. There must be new technique in every field of the national economy, at factories, mines and in rural and fishing villages.

The Seven-Year Plan is a programme of overall technical revolution. Consequently, the Enlarged August (1960) Plenum of the Party Central Committee called for an overall technical revolution. The programme demands technical reconstruction not only in the major branches of the national economy but in all other fields. It also calls for overall mechanization of agriculture, even in the remote mountainous areas, mechanization of all processes in local industry, construction, transportation and fishing industry. The modern industrial branches will complete mechanization in order to go over to automation.

The technical revolution will free the workers once and for all from arduous, labour-consuming work. Work will become easy and more pleasant, while increasing production. The technical revolution is the last noble revolutionary task confronting the communists. And the entire working people of the country have risen for accelerating mechanization and automation and introducing advanced technique to production.

Another remarkable achievement registered during the year is the strengthening and expansion of the Chullima Work-team Movement, particularly around the time when the Conference of Frontrankers of the Chullima Work-team Movement was held in August.

By the end of September more than 13,400 work-teams embracing some 274,000 workers, technicians and office employees were in

the movement. Already 852 work-teams won the honour of Chullima Work-team, some Twice Chullima Work-team.

The Chullima Work-team Movement has been a mass innovation movement and the highest form of socialist emulation, causing great changes in the work and life of the working people.

Chullima riders show many fine examples of working and learning in communist manner and greatly inspire and encourage the entire people with many wonders that they performed in socialist construction.

A new word was coined during the year in our country: "The Chungsan-ri method."

It was at Chungsan-ri, Kangsu County in South Pyongan Province that Premier Kim Il Sung set a model of leadership to meet the need of the times. He told the co-op members that productive forces had to be increased rapidly and that the socialist principle of distribution be strictly observed. Moreover, the method of formalism and bureaucratism must be uprooted, while by explanation, education, and in deeds the masses should be educated.

The Chungsan-ri method is what the brilliant traditions of the popular work style established during the armed partisan struggle in the thirties against Japanese imperialism have been developed to meet today's reality. Significance of the Chungsan-ri method not only lies in the fact that it has brought a new approach to guidance of agriculture in the light of the new surroundings where the socialist relations of production hold an undivided sway and the functions of the local people's committees are expanded. But also it has brought about improvement of the work method and work style of the workers of the Party, government, and economic organs while causing fresh vitality in all fields of socialist construction.

Every Sunday throughout the year more than 1,000 Korean nationals returned home from Japan to lead a happy, worthwhile life in the embrace of the prospering fatherland.

It has been a year of advancement and prosperity for the northern part of the country. However, an altogether different situation has prevailed in South Korea.

For South Korea it has been a year of never-ending political crisis under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their

running dogs and a year of aggravated social confusion. It has been a year of the acute class and social contradictions reaching the boiling point.

The national economy of South Korea faces an overall bankruptcy. Compared with the days of Japanese rule, the number of factories reduced to half and two-thirds of the remaining ones either operate on the diminished schedule or are closed down.

South Korean agriculture has been deteriorated to the extreme due to the dumping of U.S. surplus farm produce, to expropriation of farm lands by the U.S. army for military purposes, and to the forcible lowering of the prices of agricultural products. Compared with the days of Japanese rule, the sown area shrank by more than 600,000 jungbo. Between 1955 and 1959 the annual grain yield was 895,000 tons less than that in the 1936-1940 period. Cotton output has been reduced to one-fifth.

Finance in South Korea is in a chaotic state and facing a crisis. Military and police expenditure takes no less than 71 per cent of the total South Korean budget for 1960. The heavy burden of such huge military and police expenses falls on the people. Taking 1947 as 100, the price index in May 1960 was 25,431. The economic ruin and intensified plunder only aggravate further the deteriorated people's life.

The number of South Korea's unemployed and semi-unemployed runs into millions. Even if one holds a job, he is paid only one-third of the minimum living cost. Yet, he is driven to work 10-18 hours a day! And the peasants fare no better. Every year some one million peasant families without provisions are on the verge of starvation. Moreover, they are chained with the ropes of heavy debts.

These are the results of the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites for the past 15 years. From their experiences the South Korean people learnt that the root cause of their sufferings rested with the U.S. occupation of South Korea. The South Korean people have come to realize that unless the U.S. colonial rule is removed no advance and reform could be expected.

The wrath and anger pent up for so long against the enemy reached a boiling point in the spring of this year.

The broad sections of the people, youth, students, and intellectuals included, braving the enemy's bayonets fought heroically. They overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet government and raided the establishments of U.S. aggressors.

Indeed this was the first great victory won by the South Korean people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its followers. The people exposed the true nature of American styled democracy and freedom.

Yet, the urgent demand of the South Korean people for a new life and democracy is yet to be realized.

Even after Syngman Rhee was driven out from the presidency by the heroic struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists again rigged up another elections by error and deception, and put up another faithful dog of theirs, John Chang in place of the old one.

However, already it has come to light that John Chang's government is nothing but a rehash of the Syngman Rhee's.

Like his predecessor John Chang following the U.S. aggressive policy has come out against the country's peaceful unification, the unanimous desire of the Korean people, and against the people's demand for democracy. John Chang has taken over all the evil, fascist laws and persecutes anyone who comes out for North-South negotiation and the country's peaceful unification branding him "a fifth columnist" or "an offender of national law." John Chang is suppressing even the "enlightening movement" of the youth and students charging it with such names as "disturbance of public order" or "disorderly conduct."

Needless to say John Chang and his followers are without capacity and means to put the chaos of South Korea in order. They are favourite dogs of U.S. imperialism. They cannot realize the demand of the South Korean people for freedom, liberation, a new political system, and a new life. Nor do they wish to do so.

Consequently, the South Korean people openly express their distrust in the Chang government. Under the slogans, "Dissolve the incompetent National Assembly that cannot fulfil the revolutionary task!" and "Down with the Chang government!" the struggle of the South Korean people is being intensified.

Facts show that so long as the U.S. aggressors remain in South Korea and so long as the U.S. colonial rule is maintained no change can be expected. For the deliverance of the South Korean people from the bottomless misery and the living hell, the country, above all, must be unified peacefully.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, our Government once again presented a new programme for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Our Government maintained that the Korean question can be solved peacefully through North-South general elections based on democratic principles without any outside interference.

Yet, if South Korea is not ready to agree to free all-Korea elections, it was proposed, as a provisional measure a Confederation of North and South Korea be formed to solve urgent national questions. If the South Korean authorities cannot accept the Confederation, an economic commission composed of representatives of business circles of North and South Korea for economic exchange should be set up.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. held in November discussed the question on the promotion of peaceful unification of the country.

It adopted a Letter addressed to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, political parties and social organizations of South Korea and to the South Korean people. The Supreme People's Assembly also adopted Recommendations on realizing economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between North and South Korea and promoting independent development of the national economy in South Korea.

The Letter and Recommendations expounded our stand on peaceful unification of the country and independent development of the South Korean economy.

Particularly, the Recommendations elucidated practical measures for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the ruined South Korean industry and agriculture and for stabilizing the people's life.

To feed the millions of the jobless, child beggars, more than one million households of peasants who have no provisions, first of all, the South Korean industry and agriculture must be restored.

And without economic intercourse with the North, the South Korean industry and agri-

culture cannot be revived. In the northern part of the country heavy and light industrial bases are powerful enough to help the restoration and development of the South Korean national economy.

Our Government wishes to share with our compatriots in South Korea the successes and experiences gained in the economic, scientific, and technical developments in the northern part of the country. And our Government wishes that electricity, coal, steel, cement, timber, chemical fertilizers, machinery and equipment abundantly produced in the North are used for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the South Korean economy and improvement in the people's living.

The compatriotic proposals of our Government enlist response among the broad sections of the South Korean people. But the U.S. imperialists are against these proposals branding them "communist propaganda" or something like that, only to worsen the war scare and suppression. As the people's voice for peaceful unification becomes louder, the U.S. imperialists and John Chang clique become more frantic clamouring for "elections in the North only under U.N. observation."

As facts indicate, the solution of the Korean question is a matter for the Korean people, and no United Nations or any other power can stand in the way of the Korean people.

If the U.N. is to fulfil its original functions, it must, as indicated in the Memorandum of the D.P.R.K. Government on peaceful unification of the country, adopt measures for making the U.S. armed forces quit South Korea, and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of U.S. aggression.

Today the peaceful solution of the Korean question is a matured question allowing no delay. Those who bar this will not escape condemnation.

With the new year the Korean people will take the first step in the giant programme of the Seven-Year Plan. We will march confidently towards the eminence of socialism. The Korean people will intensify their struggle for ending the national division and for realizing the great cause of the peaceful unification of the country.

FOLLOWING is a translation of an article published in **Pyongyang Shinmoon**, a daily newspaper, in honour of the fifteenth anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

I

Our people are now living in the glorious era of the Workers' Party.

It is a fine era for our people to work and live in, an era holding out ever brighter prospects.

It is the Chullima era when our people, who now regard ninety as the retiring age instead of sixty, are striding ahead in seven league boots towards the high peak of socialism.

It is the era of the ever victorious Marxism-Leninism when our people are led by the wisdom and brain of the tested and steeled Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We are living in the era of the Workers' Party.

Full of creation, wonders, joys, happiness and optimism in life—this is the characteristic feature of our era.

"If there is such thing as a miracle in the world," French journalist Jean Emile Vidal said, "there is one in North Korea, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that is, the reconstruction and development of socialist Korea."

Our era is replete with miraculous events. It took the Japanese imperialists seven years and nine months to build a department store in Pyongyang. But in our era it took us only seven odd years to build Pyongyang into a big modern city on the war ruins.

So far as the history of industry records, machines are manufactured only at machine tool factories. But in our country machines are produced at flax mills, textile mills and at all other factories.

The movement for multiplying machines that had started from a spark resulted in producing over 13,000 machine tools in a year.

A stream of water takes its course downward. But in our country the course of a stream is changed at the wish of man—water is led up to hill tops or through craggy mountains.

Life-giving water finds its way through irrigation canals to the once drought-stricken Yuldoosamchul-ri Plain. No wonder therefore that the biggest harvest in seventy years was reaped this year, despite drought and flood. It is really a miracle.

Miracles are being wrought in every part of our country.

ERA OF THE WORKERS' PARTY

The tide of miracles and creation is powerfully rising, and the joys of life and happiness of the people are sung.

Log cabins at Ikesoo in the out-of-the-way mountainous Ryanggang Province have disappeared and in their place modern residential quarters have sprung up.

Numerous blocks of flats have gone up in Chungjin, Hamheung, Wonsan, Sariwon and in all other cities.

You will never find in this country any ramshackle huts bearing the trace of poverty and any dugouts built in the days of the severe war.

Our cities and villages have undergone changes and our life has become happy.

Our women, who in the past were going about in straw-sandals and hemp clothes even in winter, can now afford to wear silk clothes in all seasons.

Gone for good are the days when our mothers sat lamenting by the empty rice jar, when the peasants on the Taisang Plain along the Suheung River and in all other parts of the country, who barely subsisted on grass, died while working in landlords' field.

We can now afford to eat rice and are living in modern houses.

In Chungsan-ri village, Kangsu County of South Pyongan Province, an agricultural co-op member family will, it is expected, receive as its share more than 3,300 kg. of grain and more than 400 won in cash this year.

As life becomes bountiful, culture effloresces.

"It is a fine society to live in," says the smelter Kim Deuk Woo of the Booryung Metallurgical Plant. "My eldest son attends the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute, the second son goes to Kim Il Sung University, the third son attends a specialized school and the fourth son studies at a junior middle school. Every fourth is attending school in the country as a whole, but in my family four out of six are studying in school."

Our country was the first in Asia to enforce com-

pulsory middle school education. And at present preparations for compulsory technical schooling are under way.

There were only a few Korean locomotive engine drivers in the days of the Japanese colonial rule. But today we have as many railway technicians as telegraph poles.

Whereas there were only 964 engineers in the days shortly after liberation, we now have a big army of 100,000 technicians and experts.

Free medical service is another thing we are proud of.

Lim Keun Ja, a repatriate from Japan, was surprised when, leaving the Red Cross Hospital, she was told that the medical treatment and operation she had undergone and the supply of eggs and apples she had received while in hospital were all free of charge.

Our life itself is art.

An Italian journalist was greatly surprised when he, while inspecting the Pyongyang Textile Mill, found a former acquaintance of his at work at the looms—a girl he applauded with such admiration and believed to be a professional singer a few days before when he saw song and dance performances at the club house of the Mill.

Our art fragrantly sings the heroic spirit of our Chullima era.

Our art of the Chullima era is highly appreciated on the international stage as a "golden art" and the art of a talented people.

This is not all. The Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Okryookwan Restaurant, many recreation grounds and scenic spots adorn the cultural life of our people.

Our people—smelters, agricultural co-operative members, fishermen, singers, old men of seventy and even children with red scarfs around their necks—are all enjoying a happy life.

"During the Japanese imperialist rule our working people were always hard pressed; their future looked grim; life itself was detestable to them. But,

their life being full of hope, joy and delight, they are now thinking of how to live still better and live longer in this splendid society." (Kim Il Sung)

II

The wise brain and wisdom of the Workers' Party constitute the cornerstone of all our creation, miraculous achievements, changes and leap forward.

Without the Party, there would be no socialist Korea today; without the Party, there would be no Chullima era.

We are as closely related to the Party as to our dear mother; and our happiness is closely associated with the Party.

The Party is our mother, heart, brain and banner.

It was fifteen years ago, on October 10, 1945, that the unified Marxist-Leninist Party was founded for the first time in Korea. Our Party was founded under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The liberated Korean people had to build a new life, but in Korea there was not yet any Party capable of guiding the revolution that had come.

The Korean people longed for the founding of the Party as earnestly as for the rising of the sun.

But there were many difficulties before the Korean revolution.

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea undermined from within the Communist ranks and perpetrated all manner of subversive acts.

The factionists, who had done tremendous harm to the revolutionary movement in Korea before liberation, wormed their way again into the Communist ranks.

The situation was difficult.

Only the tested leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms who, true to the fatherland and the people, had gained rich experiences in the stern fight with the enemy, were able to save the difficult situation and found the Party.

We owe the founding of our Party to Comrade Kim Il Sung's erudition in the Marxist-Leninist theory, his tested leadership, rich experiences and high prestige acquired in the course of the struggle.

Just as deeply and firmly rooted as the tall pine tree towering into the sky and standing firm against storm, blizzard and thunderbolt, is our tested Party with its brilliant tradition.

The brilliant revolutionary tradition of our Party was formed in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. In the course of the fifteen odd years of partisan struggle against Japanese imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung brought up and trained the leading core of our Party and worked out the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary programme. All this constituted the solid cornerstone of our Party—organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of our Party following liberation.

The might of our Party is as indestructible as a phoenix.

Our Party derives its courage, wisdom and indomitable revolutionary spirit from its brilliant revolutionary tradition.

Our Party, which from its birth shouldered the destiny of the Korean revolution, has traversed a difficult path, getting through complicated events and many obstacles. When the severe war was fought against the armed invaders of the sixteen countries led by U.S. imperialism, when the destiny of the Party and the people was at stake, when the whole Party and the whole nation was engaged in a sanguinary war, the U.S.-paid spies who had wormed their way into our Party raised their heads against our Party and the country.

But we emerged victorious in the fight.

Thanks to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, thanks to the steel-like Party, we defeated the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the world reaction, and creditably safeguarded the freedom, independence and honour of the fatherland.

The fight persisted. At a difficult moment in socialist construction in the post-war period, counter-revolutionary, anti-Party factionist grouping came out in defiance of our Party. But our Party, acting promptly, smashed this grouping to smithereens.

Today we have solid grounds for saying confidently that the inveterate virulent factionism has been rooted out.

The First Conference of our Party held in 1958 finally put an end to factionism. This is a great victory won in the building of our Party.

By overcoming all deviations that appeared within it and establishing its ideological system, our Party has seen to it that the principle of Marxism-Leninism becomes all the more thoroughly dominant throughout the whole Party.

The counter-revolutionary, anti-Party factionist elements, who for some time had held posts in the Party, sought to implant in the Party bureaucrat-

ism, formalism, commandism, authoritarianism and administrative method.

But the Party swept away in time bureaucratism which is as harmful as the moth to an organism.

The Party has repudiated dogmatism which seeks to mechanically copy the propositions and experiences of Marxism-Leninism as well as national nihilism which goes in for foreign worship, belittling indigenous things, and has established national identity.

There was a time when in some parts of the world a trend of international revisionism arose to pollute the pure air of Marxism-Leninism.

The factionists in our country attempted to smuggle in international revisionism. Our Party exposed and smashed this attempt in time.

The Party has defended the purity of Marxism-Leninism like the apple of the eye. Especially, the Party has intensified the discipline of democratic centralism within itself while championing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The experiences of history teach that revolution can be won only through an acute class struggle.

The Party has always taught the masses of the Party members and the people to maintain revolutionary vigilance against the enemy.

When the enemy hits us first, we must put up a fight to smash him and win victory.

Our Party has been tempered and become invincible through the harsh struggle against the enemy at home and abroad and against all shades of deviations.

Steel is tempered in the furnace. The Party has been tempered in the flames of class struggle against the enemy.

Our Party is, as our friends of good will call it, a Marxist-Leninist Party with a tested leading core, and it is powerful enough to make the enemy shudder. The glorious Workers' Party of Korea is a steel-like Party.

Today, in the work of our Party, the method of Comrade Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance at Chungsan-ri village in February this year where he called for improving the work method to fit the new circumstances, is bringing into full play its great vitality.

This Chungsan-ri method is the application to the present reality and development of the popular work method and the fine experiences established and gained by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Alien to bureaucratism and formalism and con-

trary to such method as calling a host of meetings or issuing numerous paper directives, the Chungsan-ri method means working with people and mobilizing consciously the whole Party and the whole nation.

The popular work method of educating by means of explanation and persuasion and of overcoming things negative by means of influence and exemplary deeds, tends to swell the ranks of Chullima riders. More than 270,000 heroes of the new era have taken part in the Chullima movement.

The Chullima movement is a new bud of Communism. The participants in the Chullima movement are living and working in a communist way.

"All for one, and one for all!" This is the source of the spirit of the new era, the spirit of Chullima.

The great march of Chullima signifies that Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary spirit and popular style of work are predominant in the whole Party.

Our people are proud of the fact that they have the Party permeated with Comrade Kim Il Sung's spirit and style of work.

Never before in their history had the Korean people had such powerful political force as the Workers' Party.

We owe the building of socialist paradise and the advent of the new era of Chullima to the iron-like Party.

III

"Our people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, have done such work as could hardly be imagined by our forefathers for thousands of years, and brought about fundamental changes in all spheres of life. The looks of the country have radically changed; the mountains and rivers of the country as well as the people have changed beyond recognition." (Kim Il Sung)

If you make a tour of the eastern coast and other parts of the country you will find many changes have taken place.

You will see a big metallurgical centre and the northern coal field in the northern province of North Hamkyung, and a modern chemical industry centre in the industrial town of Heungnam. From Soopoong on the Yalu to Hichun known for its machine factory, from Madong where the February 8 Cement Factory is located to Pyongyang, the heart of the country, which has many light industry factories—the whole country is covered

with a dense network of the bases of heavy and light industries.

Our people can now manufacture with their own technique tractors, lorries, bulldozers, excavators, rolling equipment, textile machinery, generators, radio sets, watches, sewing machines and everything they need.

We manufacture structural steel, build houses and weave fabrics with home-made machines.

We have large-size machine tools and precision instruments, and are provided with sufficient conditions for effecting extensive mechanization and automation.

Things are going off well on the Anjoo Plains, in Kiyang and Uhjidon. The whole country is crisscrossed by irrigation canals supplying life-giving water to 800,000 jungbo of fertile fields.

Electricity has found its way even to the remote mountainous districts. Tractors are humming in the fields. New type farm machines keep going to the countryside.

Our country, once backward agricultural one, has been turned into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural country.

All this we owe to our Party which leads the revolution.

Since liberation a leap forward from backwardness to progress has been made under the banner of the Workers' Party.

The Party set up the people's power and carried out democratic reforms on this land hailing the advent of liberation. The old society was overthrown, a new system was set up, and the democratic base has been impregably fortified.

Thanks to these valuable revolutionary gains, we won a great victory in the three-year-long severe war.

The Korean people, who had gone through stern ordeals of war, had to cope with numerous difficulties when they started the post-war rehabilitation and construction.

"There was not even a ton of structural steel, cement or chemical fertilizer available in our rehabilitation and construction, and we felt an acute shortage of food and clothings. Our people lost almost all of their houses and furniture." (From the Letter addressed by the Party Central Committee to the entire Party members and working people in September 1958.)

At that time we did not know what we should begin with nor how to tackle our jobs on the ruins of war.

The wise Party blazed for the Korean people the road they must traverse in the post-war period.

The Party called on the people: "All for the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy!"

Never discouraged, the people, educated and trained by the Party, rose up like a phoenix. They were inspired by the fighting spirit, might and morale of the anti-Japanese partisans led by Marshal Kim Il Sung who, in their indomitable sanguinary struggle on the snow-covered mountains of Manchuria in severe cold in defiance of hunger and death, and on their difficult march, remained true to the last to the revolution for restoring the independence of the fatherland.

The Party's guidance gripped the minds of the people.

The Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the basic line of post-war economic upbuilding—priority growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture.

Following this line which illumines the road ahead as brightly as the sun, the people have kept striding forward tightening their belt and tiding over difficulties.

Thus we have preferentially developed the key industries serving as the cornerstone in the development of the national economy, especially the machine-building, iron, chemical, electrical, coal mining and building materials industries which are closely associated with the improvement of the people's life.

The Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in two and a half years and the socialist industry grew at an annual average rate of 43 per cent.

An epoch-making change has taken place in agriculture.

We have now a firm guarantee for the further improvement of people's living, the building of a socialist industrial country, the firm defence of the country and the realization of the country's unification. During the historic period of the Five-Year Plan, socialist transformation was accomplished in town and country and an end was put forever to the source of poverty.

The peasants were freed once and for all from the century-old oppression, maltreatment and exploitation, and the middle and small industrialists and traders, who had always felt uncertain about their life, have been remoulded into glorious socialist working men free from worries of every day life.

The big upsurge of socialist construction at the head of Chullima is the incarnation of the brilliant leadership of the Party and the unbending fighting spirit and the great creative energy of our workers and people who place boundless confidence in and faith in affection our system and, firmly united around the Party, have marched forward overcoming all difficulties.

The Chullima riders, heroes of our era and red fighters of the Party, regard the Party policy as their own flesh, blood and life, and set the communist example of thoroughly implementing it.

The people of Chungsan-ri village are busily working about to carry out the instructions Comrade Kim Il Sung gave them during his on-the-spot guidance. The example of Chungsan-ri village is followed in all spheres. There are several hundred and even several thousand Chungsan-ri villages in our country.

Our national economy is forging ahead at the head of two Chullima.

Loyalty to the Party and the revolutionary zeal to implement the Party policy are character inherent to the people in the era of the Workers' Party.

This communist character is manifested in the work of the builders now engaged in the construction of a vinalon factory, in the farm work of the people of Chongsung County, in schools which guide students to a bright future, in towns and villages, that is, in all aspects of our people's life.

The warm communist hearts, upholding the Party's leadership, are building a happy country—a paradise—for the people to live in.

The returned Korean nationals who had gone through a hard life in Japan are building a happy life in the prosperous fatherland, and they are following in the wake of the Chungsan-ri people—Chullima riders.

All this success achieved in socialist construction is clear evidence of the correct policy and brilliant leadership of our Party.

IV

We are making continued innovation and uninterruptedly marching ahead by galloping on two Chullima looking forward to the bright prospects of the Seven-Year Plan held out by our Party.

Let us see what changes will take place in our life!

The powerful industries we have built will soon yield big returns.

Daily necessities will come out in streams, and our people's life will become more bountiful.

A world No. 1 vinalon factory will start giving us yarn next year, enough to produce 150 million metres of fabrics.

By introducing chemical process into industry we shall obtain large quantities of nitron which makes better quality fabrics than wool and nylon which makes better quality fabrics than silk.

Elegant and handy articles of daily use made of vinyl chloride will adorn our life.

As is intended and decided by the Party, foodstuff supply will decisively increase. The population will get a bigger supply of edible oil, meat, eggs, milk, vegetables and fish.

Soon our farmers' annual income will reach the mark of between 2.5 and 3 tons of grain and between 500 and 1,000 won in cash. Agricultural tax-in-kind will be abolished.

When all this is realized our farmers will all become wealthy.

During the Seven-Year Plan period, technical revolution will be successfully effected to boost mechanization and automation in our industry to a high level, and the industrial output will increase more than 2.5 times.

"Thus, our country will be turned into an advanced socialist industrial state, our towns and rural villages will be more beautifully constructed and the material and cultural life of our people will become far more bountiful." (Kim Il Sung)

Then we shall find ourselves on the eminence of socialism. Then the communist morality of the entire people will be further up and an abundance of food, clothing and all other material wealth will be created.

Under the guidance of our Party and with the working class in the lead, our agricultural co-op members, school teachers and artists are working, studying and living in a communist way and are dashing ahead towards Communism. To follow this way brings nearer the day of the country's unification.

People of all walks of life in South Korea—workers, peasants, students and citizens—are voicing their demand louder: "Respond to the proposals of North Korea for unifying the country and, to start with, for setting up a Confederation of North and South Korea!"

Disquiet prevails within the South Korean ruling circles.

Supreme People's Assembly Session

From November 19 to 24 the 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held.

The Supreme People's Assembly session discussed the matter of epochal significance in the life of the Korean people.

The session issued historic documents on the further promotion of the peaceful unification of the country and summed up the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan (1957-61) for the National Economic Development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, delivered a report on further promoting the peaceful unification of the country, and deputy Li Jong Ok, Vice-Premier, made a report on the results of the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan.

In his report President Choi Yong Kun made clear once again our firm stand on achieving the peaceful unification of the country, the supreme national task of the Korean people, and set forth concrete, realistic programmatic tasks for realizing economic and cultural exchange and co-operation between the North and the South and rehabilitating in a short time the severely damaged South Korean economy and stabilizing and improving the deteriorated South Korean people's living. To this end, he proposed to enforce a Confederation of North and South Korea or organize an economic

commission, which were already proposed by Premier Kim Il Sung in his report made on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 liberation. The report of President Choi Yong Kun aroused enthusiastic response among the people.

All the speakers fully supported the report of President Choi Yong Kun, stressing that the programmatic tasks are most reasonable and realistic, reflecting the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for earlier realization of the peaceful unification of the country.

They referred to the consistent efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to put an end to the partition of the country and to achieve the peaceful unification of the country.

The speakers dwelt on the diametrically opposite political, economic and cultural conditions created in North and South Korea, pointing out that after liberation, a firm foundation for an independent national economy has been established and an unprecedentedly rapid development made in the national economy in the northern part of the Republic under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, whereas in South Korea the national economy has undergone bankruptcy.

The deputies exposed the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists who are hampering in every

The South Korean people are watching the North, and are intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle.

They find no longer tolerable the misfortunes—darkness, hunger, humiliation and enslavement.

Many peasants are becoming foodless even in the harvest season.

The cold season is just around the corner. But the Seoul citizens have no coal, firewood or vegetables for the winter. Who is going to help these people cope with this hard situation?

Can the South Korean people expect the supply of coal in the severe winter from the U.S. place-

man Chang Myun? Can the hungry peasants expect food supply from him?

No, they can expect nothing of him.

The South Korean people have come to see that only our Party is capable of shouldering their destiny and saving the situation. Placing confidence in our Party and inspired by the magnificent socialist construction in the North, the South Korean people are all the more intensifying the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country.

The international situation is developing decisively in favour of our revolution.

The close solidarity of the socialist camp head-

ay Korea's peaceful unification, turning South Korea into their colony, and condemned the U.S. imperialists as the sworn enemy of the Korean people. They expressed their firm determination to compel the U.S. aggressive troops to withdraw from South Korea and carry out the cause of unifying the country peacefully by the Korean people themselves.

The only way to tide over the catastrophic situation in South Korea and relieve the South Korean brothers and sisters from hardships of life was to restore the ruined South Korean economy by relying on the powerful economic strength of the northern part, all the deputies stressed.

And they maintained that the grave situation should be overcome by casting off every prejudice and distrust and bringing about national unity.

The meeting adopted a Letter to the National Assembly, political parties, and social organizations of South Korea and the South Korean people and Recommendations on realizing economic and cultural exchanges between the North and the South and promoting the independent development of the South Korean national economy. The Letter and the Recommendations reflect the warmest compatriotic love of the North Korean people who want to deliver their South Korean brothers and sisters from the present quagmire.

According to the agenda the session summed up the results of the pre-scheduled fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the first of its kind in our country.

The speakers were proud to say the facts that the brilliant fulfilment of the basic tasks of the Five-Year Plan for further strengthening the

economic foundation of socialism and basically solving the questions of food, clothing and housing, the tasks set forth by the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, turned our country from the backward agrarian into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural country with the foundation of a self-supporting national economy.

All the speakers emphasized that the great achievements were attributable to the fact that the entire working people with the working class in the van, upholding the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea which applied creatively the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the actual reality of our country, displayed labour and creative enthusiasm in socialist construction while smashing the vicious machinations of the enemy at home and abroad.

The successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan demonstrates the unfathomable vitality of the socialist system established in the northern part of the Republic and the great creative energy of the Korean people rushing ahead at the speed of Chullima (winged horse) with the power in their hands.

All attendants were firmly resolved to carry out the giant tasks of the Seven-Year Plan which is to start in 1961, rallying themselves rock-firm around the Party and the government headed by their beloved leader, Premier Kim Il Sung.

The recent 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be recorded as a historic event inspiring the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country and socialist construction.

ed by the Soviet Union is a source of powerful inspiration to our struggle.

The righteous struggle of the South Korean people is bound to culminate in victory.

Neither the precipitous mountains, nor the raging sea, nor the earth-shaking storm can halt our march forward.

Under the Party's guidance, the Chullima (winged horse) is flying high in the sky towards the peaceful unification of the country, towards Communism.

"Today the revolutionary force of our people has grown unprecedentedly strong. We have an iron-like Party, a mighty people's power and a rock-firm revolutionary base.

"We enjoy the support of the mighty socialist camp and encouragement of the peace-loving people of the whole world.

"The Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and socialism will certainly win final victory." (Kim Il Sung)

EPOCHAL MEASURES FOR PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

KIM SEUNG HYUNG

The 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea met in November to discuss the question of further promoting peaceful unification of the country.

The Session is one of epoch-making significance for bringing onto a new phase the nation-wide struggle of the Korean people for the achievement of the peaceful unification of the divided country.

The Korean people have been separated from each other for fifteen years, and have been prevented from visiting each other, meeting each other and even writing to each other. That is why they unanimously wish to remove the artificial barriers between the North and the South and to put an end to all the national misfortunes.

With this in view, the Session adopted the most reasonable and realistic measures for promoting the peaceful unification. The peaceful unification of Korea by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis without foreign interference — this is the stand the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have adhered to. The Party and the Government have insisted on the withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea and the realization of peaceful unification of the country through free general elections throughout North and South Korea. The elections should be held in a completely free and democratic atmosphere. Even though all-Korea free elections cannot be held at once because of U.S. aggressive policy, we can not allow the wretched plight of the hunger-stricken compatriots in South Korea to continue any longer.

The existing situation in Korea shows that peaceful unification is a matter of urgency.

In this connection, Premier Kim Il Sung said in his report made at the celebration meeting of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, the national holiday of the Korean people: "If the South Korean authorities still cannot agree to free North-South general elections for fear of the whole of South Korea being dominated by communism, then, we must work out, to start with, even provi-

sional measures for settling burning issues for the nation.

"As one of such measures, we propose that a Confederation of North and South Korea be instituted. We propose to enforce the Confederation by way of setting up a Supreme National Committee composed of the representatives of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Republic of Korea mainly to regulate the economic and cultural developments of North and South Korea as a unit, while retaining, for the time being, the present political systems in North and South Korea and maintaining the independent activities of the two governments."

We hold that a national organization to be set up in accordance with the enforcement of the Confederation should represent the common interests of the people in the North and the South. To this end, when necessary, the Supreme National Committee, when the two governments give consent, can conduct external activities representing all Korea and take joint measures for safeguarding the security of the country and nation against foreign aggression by rallying all the forces of the people throughout North and South Korea.

The institution of such Confederation will make it possible to understand and cooperate with each other by ensuring contacts and negotiations between the North and the South and removing mutual distrust.

It is not easy, of course, to attain unification at once by eliminating the differences of political systems and ideological views between North and South Korea which have taken different courses for fifteen years.

Therefore, the Party and the Government are working to open up the road to peaceful unification and independence by instituting the Confederation, a transition measure, to remove mutual non-confidence and create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust.

In particular, the enforcement of the Confederation would save South Korea from economic catastrophe, for the Supreme National Committee

would ensure economic and cultural exchange and mutual cooperation between North and South Korea, even though the Confederation would not form a united coalition government and therefore could not exercise a unified state leadership.

It is a matter of first importance to put into effect economic exchange and cooperation between the North and the South regardless of differences in social systems and political opposition between the two parts.

Unless the artificial barriers blocking economic contacts between the North and the South are removed, it is impossible to relieve the South Korean economy from the ruinous state, improve the living of the people who are in dire straits and ensure the normal development of the national economy.

The catastrophic situation of South Korea's economy well bespeaks how the artificial division of the industrial North and the agrarian South has exerted a negative influence on the unified development of the national economy, in particular, on the South Korean economy.

The economy of South Korea separated from North Korea has been totally subjugated to the U.S., and South Korea has been turned into a colonial market for American surplus goods.

U.S. monopolists and a handful of compradors have ruined the national industry of South Korea. The per capita output of the major industrial products in the South is much lower than in the North: in 1959 coal in South Korea is only one-fifth that in North Korea; electricity one-tenth; pig iron one-hundred twentieth; steel one-twentyfifth; cement one-eleventh; timber one-eighteenth.

Agriculture which holds an overwhelming proportion in the South Korean economy has been extremely devastated. South Korea, which was once a large producer of food, cotton, cocoons, ramie and many kinds of important industrial raw materials, has been turned into a country of chronic famine due to the ruthless U.S. imperialists' colonial plunder.

The South Korean people are driven deeper and deeper into an abyss of misery.

Pressed hard by poverty and non-rights, the South Korean people rose up and overthrew the U.S.-fostered Syngman Rhee through their heroic resistance. But another puppet Chang Myun has not taken any measure for saving the present catastrophe of South Korea.

The way to cope with the present catastrophic situation in South Korea lies in the enforcement of economic exchange with the northern part.

North Korea abounds in valuable resources for developing the national economy and bettering the

people's livelihood. Almost all of iron ore and coal, most of gold, silver, lead and graphite are in the North, as well as 86 per cent of sources of hydro-power and more than 80 per cent of forestry. Since all these resources are in the possession of the entire Korean people, they should be used for the welfare of the entire Korean people and the rehabilitation of the bankrupt South Korean economy.

In addition, North Korea has ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical bases, fuel and power bases, chemical and building-materials industries, in particular, the advanced machine-building industry capable of turning out up-to-date machines and equipment on its own. In this way, a firm base of heavy industry has been laid.

Thanks to the priority development of heavy industry, the North Korean people could establish a light industry base, bring about the upsurge of agriculture and improve the living of the working people in so short a space of time.

The firm foundation of an independent economy built up in the North thanks to the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic constitutes a vital factor for freeing the South Korean economy from colonial subjugation and ensuring its independent development through exchange and cooperation between the North and the South. North Korea is always ready to give vigorous assistance to the restoration and development of industry, agriculture and all the other branches of the national economy in South Korea.

Proceeding from the burning compatriotic love and urgent desire of the nation to relieve the South Korean people from dire poverty as early as possible, the Session made concrete proposals to put into effect the exchange of goods and economic cooperation between the North and the South by instituting a Confederation or organizing an economic commission.

At the Session great attention was directed to developing the South Korean agriculture and stabilizing the peasants' livelihood. It proposed to help South Korea to eliminate the evil aftermath of the "agrarian reform", with a view to making the tillers become the masters of land, reclaiming a large area of land, distributing the land to the peasants without compensation, carrying out irrigation and water conservancy work on a wide scale, expanding farm land, elevating the utility rate of land, mechanizing farming, and introducing advanced farming methods and thus increasing per unit yield. At the same time the Session suggested that the debts of the hunger-stricken South Korean peasants be cancelled and all kinds of re-

lief goods be delivered to the victims of this year's severe droughts and floods who lost the means of living and are suffering from starvation.

The Session expressed the full readiness to bear financial burden, if the South Korean authorities cannot do so, for coping with the aftermath of the "agrarian reform," purchasing tenant land to distribute it to the tillers without compensation and clearing off the debts of the poor peasants.

When exchange between the North and the South is put into effect, and assistance is given by the North, agricultural productive forces of South Korea will be restored and developed at a fast pace and the rural villages revived from the depth of poverty, starvation and ignorance.

Besides, the Session adopted a series of measures for reviving the South Korean fishing industry which is deprived of its fishing grounds and ports and facing a total bankruptcy, and for stabilizing the fishermen's livelihood. It proposed to open the fishing grounds and ports throughout the North and South, use them together, jointly conduct expeditionary and deep-sea fishing, survey marine resources and detect shoals of fish.

To make up for the shortage of fishing boats in South Korea, we will supply South Korea in the next seven years according to a yearly plan with 700 motor boats including fish-processing ships of 3,500 tons and medium-sized iron-clad vessels of 400-500 tons, hot-bulb and diesel engines necessary for the motorization of sail boats, and materials for the operation of ship-yards and the rehabilitation of fishing ports in South Korea.

The Session dwelt on the further development of the South Korean industry and trade exchange between the North and the South. Taking into consideration the future development of North Korea's industry and the rehabilitation of South Korea's industry, the Session decided to supply by stages South Korea with electricity, coal, steel, rolled structural steel, zinc, cement, machine-tools and various kinds of machines and equipment urgently necessary for South Korea, and to construct with our own technique and equipment a number of large-scale establishments such as iron and steel, cement, sheet glass, fertilizer, artificial fibre, machine-tool, farm implements and mining machine factories, and power stations in South Korea.

Economic exchange between the North and the South will solve difficulties in obtaining raw materials and money, and make it possible to ensure the independent development of the South Korean industry.

The demands of industry in South Korea for

power will be gradually answered by supplying North Korea's electricity and all the population including the peasants will be provided with electric light. North Korea will send South Korea sufficient coal, pig iron and steel. South Korea will be able to develop the machine-building industry by receiving up-to-date machine tools from North Korea.

In addition, the Session proposed to build multi-storeyed flats for 100,000 households in the coming few years and provide them free of charge to the most needy people in the towns of South Korea.

It proposed to the South Korean authorities that rational specialization between the North and South Korean industries be organized to turn to account the production capacity of South Korea's industry to the maximum and ensure a unified development.

Such cooperation will make it possible for the South Korean industry to revive, provide millions of unemployed roaming about the street with jobs and gradually improve the living standard of the people in South Korea.

Economic exchange and mutual assistance will be materialized only through trade between the North and the South. To this end, the Session made a proposal to institute a joint chamber of commerce composed of the representatives of business circles in the North and the South.

At the same time, the Session discussed exchange and cooperation in the fields of science and education.

Economic interchange and cultural exchange between the North and the South will give life to the bankrupt South Korean economy and promote its scientific and cultural development, thus marking a turn in Korean history.

Differences of political systems and ideological views between North and South Korea cannot block economic exchange and cultural cooperation.

In order to solve the urgent questions, representatives of North and South Korea must, first of all, meet at one table for negotiation.

As is pointed out by Premier Kim Il Sung, it is not a proper attitude for solving the questions to say outright that it cannot be done even before meeting each other and talking with each other.

If we meet to frankly discuss the future destiny of the fatherland and nation, there is no question that cannot be solved. We are aware of the differences of political views between political parties and social organizations in the North and South. However, all political parties or social or-

organizations have common interests in the question regarding the future destiny of the nation and country.

If there is any political party which rejects the settlement of the urgent national question, it cannot represent the people. It is nothing but a counter-revolutionary group serving only foreign aggressors.

The cause of blocking the peaceful unification of the country lies in the colonial enslavement of the country by the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into their colony and a bridgehead for aggression and the anti-popular policy of their puppets. They are trying to stifle self-determination of the Korean people, alleging that contacts and negotiations between the North and the South mean "collaboration with the communists" and are fraught with the danger of "turning Red."

Modern Korean history has taught us the valuable lesson that any question in relation to national destiny can never be solved without communists. This is the unwavering belief of the Korean people.

Through their practical life and experiences, the Korean people are well aware of the fact that the Korean communists are the most uncompromising defenders of national interests and the staunchest patriots.

It was the Korean communists who, undergoing indescribable tribulations in the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, put up the 15-year long arduous struggle with arms in their hands solely for the freedom and independence of the fatherland. It was the Workers' Party of Korea which, following liberation, led the North Korean people

to unprecedented national prosperity and development.

It is quite obvious that any question related to the national destiny, such as peaceful unification, cannot be solved without the participation of the Workers' Party of Korea, the most patriotic and the strongest Party in Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have consistently proposed to firmly unite, co-operate and march onward hand in hand with all personages who come out for peaceful unification of the country, regardless of their political views or religious belief, and without asking about their past activities.

The attendants of the Session once again called upon all political parties, social organizations and individual personages of South Korea to take a sincere and responsible attitude toward the measures for the promotion of peaceful unification, and to come out in demand of early contacts and negotiations between the North and the South for the future of the fatherland and nation, putting aside personal or group interests.

Anyone who treasures the interests of the fatherland will not oppose these reasonable and realistic measures.

Our proposals demonstrate once again to the world the firm resolve of the Korean people to bring closer the day of peaceful unification.

The entire Korean people, upholding the measures adopted at the Session, will more vigorously fight for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the realization of peaceful unification.

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NEGOTIATION MUST BE EFFECTED FOR UNIFICATION

For 15 years the territory of Korea has remained divided and its nation split due to the U.S. occupation of South Korea. The situation in Korea has hampered the development of the national economy and culture as a unit and brought immeasurable hardships and misfortunes even to the individual life of the Korean people.

The Korean nation is a homogeneous nation with the five thousand years of history and the same culture, language and customs. It has lived as harmoniously as a family and always championed peace. It is a nation with a brilliant patriotic traditions.

No longer can the Korean nation remain partitioned artificially.

It is a conventional practice throughout world history for even belligerent countries to establish friendly relations through negotiations. Then why should a nation remain divided, with parents and children, husbands and wives, friends and relatives separated from each other?

The partition of the nation is an advantage only to the U.S. imperialists in their pursuit of the vicious aims.

As is known to everyone, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made time and again proposals on the peaceful unification of the country in order to tide over the misfortune of our people arising from national split and made consistent effort for their realization.

However, under U.S. instructions the Syngman Rhee clique and the like, only reiterating its cry of "march north for unification," refused to accept our fair proposals.

The miserable end of Syngman Rhee who was kicked out foretells what is waiting for those clamouring about the "march north" in opposition to peaceful unification.

We know clearly that those who clamour for the unification by war and prefer to be subjugated to a foreign country have no concern for the independence of the country and the destiny of the nation and the future of the fatherland.

War can never solve the question of Korea's unification. The world witnessed the result of the Korean war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique. Here we can draw a clear-cut conclusion: there is no other way but to settle the Korean issue peacefully.

Recently in South Korea voices demanding the peaceful unification of the country are growing stronger. Pressed by such strong demand those who are in power in South Korea cannot but talk about peaceful unification but, in actuality, they fail to put forward any realistic proposal.

They oppose peaceful unification and laud the outmoded nonsensical assertion that "the elections be held only in North Korea".

They are still asking for the interference of foreign forces in solving the question of Korea's unification which should be solved by the Koreans themselves.

As is evident from the history of the past 15 years, foreign interference in the Korean question only smells of gun powder and, in the long run, will not bring about any affirmative results.

Mention should be made of the fact that the so-called U.N. resolutions on Korea cooked up by the U.S. imperialists have yielded nothing for the solution of the Korean question but greater obstacles and further aggravation of the national split.

The "elections under U.N. supervision" so advocated by those in power in South Korea are no more than a fraudulent election farce which only favors the U.S. aggressive circles.

In the U.S.-occupied South Korea elections have been held several times under the supervision of the "U.N. Commission." Whenever the elections were over, the producers of the election farce would blare that they were most free, democratic ones and that the Syngman Rhee terrorist dictatorship was a "showcase of democracy." The elections held this summer in South Korea were also a reproduction of the past ones conducted by bribery, fraudulency and terrorism. And it is obvious that such kind of elections have not a trace of freedom and democracy and the majority of the population—workers, peasants and other working masses—could not take part in the elections at their will.

There is no reason whatsoever for the Koreans to trust their own questions to foreigners. If the Koreans of the same national interests and tradition would sit at one table and discuss their own problems from the bottom of their hearts, they could find satisfactory ways to settle issues.

All strata of North and South Korea, irrespective of their political views, have common

Interest in the question of unification concerning the future destiny of the nation.

Moreover, this question is a question that can never be solved by one side, or a political party unilaterally. If a political party would fail to co-operate with other political parties with different political views and programs, the solution of the question concerning the destiny of the nation would be impossible.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have adhered to the consistent policy on the peaceful unification of the country through negotiations. They have been striving for the country's peaceful unification and building of a new society in the northern part of the Republic hand in hand with the North Korean bourgeois Democratic Party and the religious Chundokyo Chungwoo Party.

They have expressed their readiness to co-operate at any time with all South Korean political parties, social organizations and individual personages when they come out for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Those who are in power in South Korea, however, say that they cannot agree to free North-South general elections because they mean "collaboration with the communists" and is fraught with the danger of "turning Red."

But those who follow objectively the present Korean situation will see the assertion is unreasonable and groundless.

As historical facts show, it is none other than the Korean communists who guide and develop the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has the firm foundation of an independent national economy and has appeared on the international stage upholding the banner of independence. In other words, in Korea the people have long ago accepted communism. This is an undeniable fact. The modern history of Korea teaches that in Korea no solution of problems that concerns the destiny of the nation can be imagined apart from the Korean communists.

Those who are afraid of and oppose the co-operation with the communists are traitors and stooges of the U.S. imperialists and are running counter to the national interest of the Korean people.

The Syngman Rhee clique and those who do not want to see the evil consequence of his misrule are traitorous to the Korean nation.

Today South Korea is undergoing serious economic crisis resulting from the 15 years of the colonial enslavement policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and anti-popular country-selling policy of the U.S. puppet and the people's livelihood

has been unspeakably worsened.

The present situation in South Korea cannot be tolerable any longer. It must be coped with at once.

If the South Korean authorities cannot agree at once to free North-South general elections, provisional measures must be worked out to solve burning issues for the nation.

In this respect, Premier Kim Il Sung proposed in his report delivered at the meeting in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation the institution of a Confederation of North and South Korea as one of such measures.

The Confederation is to be enforced by way of setting up a Supreme National Committee composed of the representatives of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Republic of Korea mainly to regulate economic and cultural developments of North and South Korea as a unit, while retaining, for the time being, the present political systems in North and South Korea and maintaining the independent activity of the two governments.

As seen above, the proposal is a most fair one and it is not disadvantageous to either side. It is designed for the national interest of the entire Korean people.

The Confederation set aside the issues of politics and ideology in view of the present situation. So no one should turn down the proposal if he values national interests.

The Premier proposed once again that a purely economic commission composed of representatives of business circles of North and South Korea be set up to exchange goods between the North and the South and to co-operate with and help each other in economic construction, if the South Korean authorities cannot agree to the Confederation.

All this testifies to how earnestly the North Koreans are endeavouring to establish contacts between the North and the South and promote mutual understanding and negotiation.

In its 8th session held in November this year the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. once again proposed that the representatives of North and South Korea sit together at one table and hold negotiations for the sake of the country's unification irrespective of political views and religious belief.

The road to the peaceful unification of the country is wide open. No force can block this road along which the entire people of North and South Korea are marching.

The question of the peaceful unification of the country should and can be solved without fail by the Korean people themselves through negotiations.



The Cuban health delegation paid a courtesy call to Public Health Minister Choi Chang Suk

Friendly Ties with Cuba

The friendly ties between the Korean and Cuban peoples are growing closer in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy. Toward the end of October a government health delegation and a youth delegation of Cuba paid a friendship visit to Korea.

Opposing and rejecting resolutely the schemes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are working frenziedly to convert South Korea into a U.S. colony and to squash the victory of the Cuban people's revolution, the Korean people express firm support to the righteous fight of the Cuban people and denounce strongly the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists.

Last October 23, a welcome meeting of the Pyongyang city in honour of the visiting health delegation of the Cuban Government was held in the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Li Joo Yun, Vice-Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, leader of the health delegation of the Cuban Government, exchanged speeches.

Expressing hearty welcome to the mission of the heroic Cuban people who are fighting bravely against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the peoples of the two countries, Vice-Premier Li Joo Yun said:

"Though our two countries are far apart geographically, they are closely linked with each other in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism. The Korean and Cuban peoples fought and are still fighting against U.S. imperialism.

"Our people note with great satisfaction the fact that friendship and cooperation between the two countries keep strengthening and developing

through the common struggle against U.S. imperialism. The establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries opened up a new stage in the development of friendly relations between our two countries."

Reviewing the history of Cuba, Vice-Premier Li Joo Yun said that the Cuban people have a brilliant history of struggle for freedom and independence of their country against the Spanish colonialists and then the U.S. imperialists who took the place of the former.

Then he added: "The people of Cuba have overthrown the tyrannical Batista regime, a running dog of the U.S. imperialists, and established the revolutionary government. Since the victory of revolution the Cuban revolutionary government under the leadership of Fidel Castro, the outstanding patriot of Cuba, adopted revolutionary measures to end the U.S. domination of Cuba and secure real freedom and independence of the country.

"However, the atrocious U.S. imperialists are attempting every trick to stifle the Cuban revolution in the hope to regain their old position."

Then he said that the U.S. imperialists committed the criminal bombings on the Cuban territories and rallied counter-revolutionaries in order to stifle the Cuban revolution. However, Vice-Premier Li Joo Yun continued, all this served only to add fuel to the resentment and hatred of the Cuban people against U.S. imperialism, strengthening the fighting will and unity of the Cuban people. The Cuban people are not alone in their just struggle. They enjoy the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the peace-loving people

the world over. He also stressed that the Korean people stand firm by and extend support to the Cuban people who are fighting heroically against the U.S. imperialists.

Vice-Premier Li Joo Yun continued:

"The Korean people demand, 'U.S. imperialists, hands off Cuba!' Welcoming the health delegation of the Cuban Government, I, on behalf of the entire Korean people, again extend warm and militant greetings to the fighting Cuban people. The Korean people who defeated U.S. imperialism are firmly convinced that the Cuban people who enjoy full support of the peace-loving people the world over will defend gloriously their revolutionary gains however vicious the U.S. imperialists may be."

He dwelt on the achievements attained by the Korean people in the struggle against the foreign invaders and in the country's socialist construction.

The communists led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, took up arms and waged the heroic struggle against the Japanese imperialists for 15 long years in the darkest period of Korea under Japanese imperialism and led the Korean people's struggle for freedom and independence of their fatherland to victory. After liberation from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists' rule the Korean people have entered upon the road of national independence and regeneration. They have waged a stout struggle against the U.S. imperialists who replaced the Japanese imperialists and occupied the southern part of Korea. The three-year war not only interrupted the peaceful construction of the Korean people but brought to the Korean people untold misfortunes and sufferings.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized their land, sea and air forces for their aggressive aims, besides hurling the armed forces of 15 U.S. satellite countries into the Korean front. However, the Korean people who rose for the country's freedom and independence defeated the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, defending gloriously the fatherland. The just struggle of the Korean people received positive support and encouragement of the Soviet Union, China and the countries of the socialist camp and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

When the Korean war was unleashed by the U.S. imperialists, the Cuban people gave support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people by opposing and frustrating the machination of the then reactionary Cuban government to dispatch the Cuban troops to the Korean front.

We still vividly remember such support and

encouragement given by the Cuban people to the Korean people. The Korean people defeated the aggression of U.S. imperialism. And in the post-war years, the Korean people attained glorious achievements, under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, in the rehabilitation and development of the devastated national economy and in socialist construction. Today, the Korean people are marching ahead at the speed of the Chullima toward fresh victory. Our country has been turned from the once backward agricultural into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with the firm foundation of a self-supporting national economy. The living standard of our people is steadily rising and national culture and arts are efflorescing brilliantly.

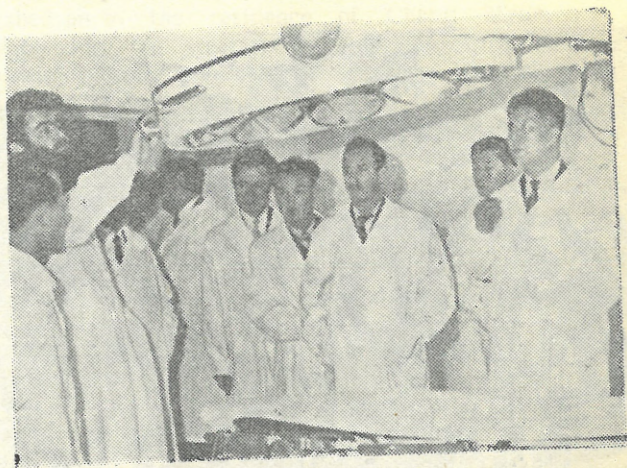
Today the entire Korean people, on the basis of the great achievements attained in socialist construction, resolve to accomplish the grand tasks of the Seven-Year Plan of the national economy set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung in his report delivered at the meeting in honour of the fifteenth anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

When the Seven-Year Plan is accomplished our country will be turned into an advanced socialist industrial country. This grand vista is giving courage and greater confidence to the Korean people in their labour struggle.

Referring to the situation in South Korea under U.S. occupation and the measures taken by the Government of the Republic for the country's peaceful unification, he went on:

"Today the South Korean people are actively supporting the just unification programme of the

(Continued on page 46)



The Cuban health delegation at South Pyongan Provincial Central Hospital

No End of Troubles

KIM SANG KUL

THE year 1960 is about to lock its door. For South Korea 1960 has been a year of popular resistance.

Even according to censored data published in the South Korean press, between March 15 and July 20 there were 294 instances of people's revolts. This means 2.3 every day. The popular uprising which broke out this spring in Masan in the southernmost part of the land against the fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique has sparked off a chain reaction of popular outbursts throughout South Korea. The resistance was participated in by the broad masses of all walks of life including students and intellectuals. Even old women and boys in their teens took part in it.

In early April tens of thousands of Seoul citizens held demonstrations, which were followed by the second uprising of the Masan people. The flames of resistance spread throughout the length and breadth of the country—Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Suwon, Junju, Taejon, Choongju, all major cities and other towns and villages. The overwhelming majority of the population fought heroically for freedom and liberation, a new policy and a new life, against the U.S. imperialists

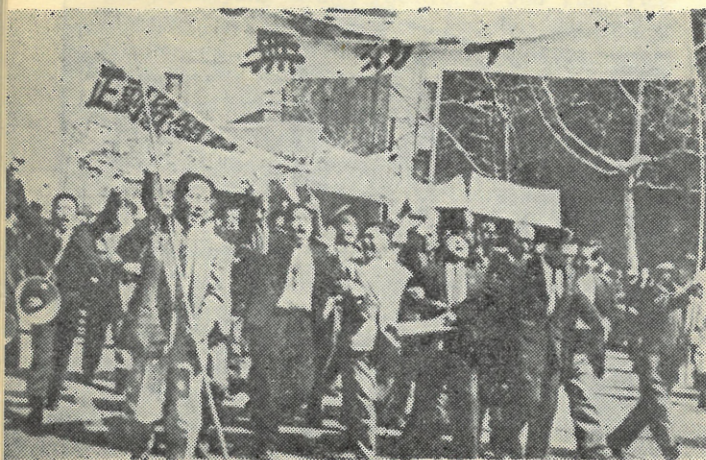
and the Syngman Rhee clique. The people of Seoul staged big demonstrations and waged hard-fought battles. The participants in the demonstrations attacked the U.S. colonial ruling apparatuses and puppet Syngman Rhee's offices, destroyed and burnt down many police stations and substations, and took arms from the arsenal of the puppet police. They shouted such slogans as: "Down with the Syngman Rhee regime!" "Take back our sovereignty!" The clashes between the demonstrators and the police aroused a still greater indignation of the people. The Seoul people fought the police with arms they had captured from the police. Meanwhile in many other major cities including Pusan, Taegu, and Inchon, students and citizens destroyed the fascist ruling apparatuses and government-serving organs.

U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique, announcing an emergency martial law, mobilized a division of puppet army under the command of the U.S. army which employed violence to suppress the demonstrating masses. As a result, hundreds of patriotic people were wounded or killed. However, the brutal massacre and repression by heavily armed troops and police could not frighten the people. They only aroused a still more vehement resistance. The large scale demonstrations held on April 25 and 26 at last overthrew the Syngman Rhee government.

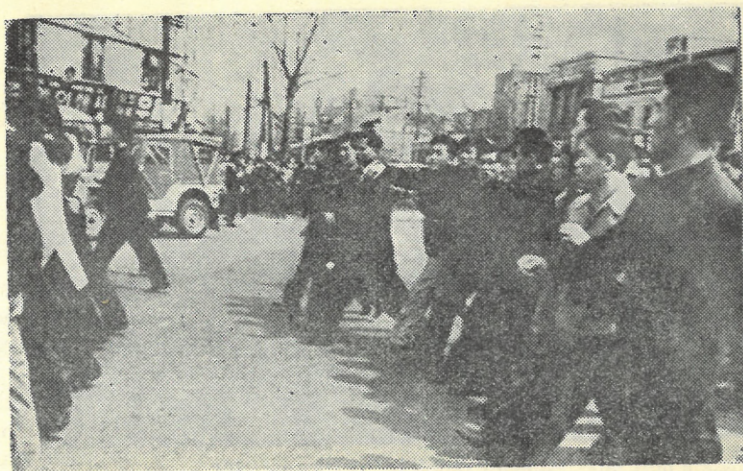
The popular uprising in South Korea was a sanguinary resistance of the people to the U.S. colonial domination which brought all sorts of social evils and an outburst of long pent-up wrath at the U.S. imperialists and their cat's paws Syngman Rhee clique.

For the South Korean people the past fifteen years since liberation have been a history of degeneration the cause of which lies in the colonial enslavement by the U.S. imperialists and the anti-national policy of their puppets. The Syngman Rhee clique left national wealth and resources at the disposal of the U.S. imperialists and employed fascist repression and cruel exploitation.

The people are in dire poverty and deprived of all rights. With no jobs, no food, no house millions



South Korean people rose up in the April popular uprising against the fascist terrorist rule of Syngman Rhee



A demonstration of the South Korean youth and students

of the people have been wandering about the streets. For national liberation, freedom, a new policy and a new life, they have stood up and waged a heroic, just struggle.

Through their struggle they demonstrated internally and externally the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people. And the events served to give them confidence that when people are united and carry on their struggle they will certainly emerge victorious however brutally the U.S. imperialists and its puppet suppress them. At present neither the U.S. imperialists nor their new puppet Chang Myun clique could extinguish the flames of the just struggle of the people, nor can they dominate South Korea by old methods. The U.S. colonial ruling system is shaking to its foundation.

However, the struggle was not carried out to the last. The enemy is still attempting to maintain his colonial rule by both trickery and the threat of the bayonet. There is hardly any improvement of the people's living so far. Accordingly the struggle of the people—workers, peasants, petty traders, students, teachers and office employees—is gaining momentum: workers against exploitation and oppression and in demand of 8-hour day and wage-rise; peasants against plundering of land, feudal exploitation and usurers; petty traders against the U.S. sway over economy and tax burden for vast military expenditure; students, teachers, professors and men of culture against the enslavement education and cultural policy pursued by the U.S. and inflow of the corrupt American way of life. A "New Life Movement" is launched, boycotting U.S. goods and U.S. culture. Only the Chang Myun clique are swimming against the strong current of the struggle. Recent events in South Korea clearly show this.

The people are coming out against the puppet Chang Myun regime, the product of the elections

of July 29 which were conducted by every means of trickery, violence and suppression.

In Seoul, Pusan, Masan, Taegu, and other places the people have come out in demand of immediate dissolution of the puppet Chang Myun regime and the "National Assembly." They are struggling to realize what they demanded in the April uprising and to win democracy and the right to existence. Those who were wounded in the April uprising and bereft family members have held several times from the beginning of October demonstrations against the Chang Myun clique who are patronizing the remnants of the criminal Syngman Rhee clique, shouting "If you do not punish the traitors who are stifling democracy, we ourselves will do it", "We are ready to shed the rest of our blood."

They realized clearly that Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun are the same wolves in different guises. On the night of October 10, the people rushed on to the residence of Chang Myun, denouncing his treacherous act of covering the crimes of the followers of the Syngman Rhee clique and of following the Syngman Rhee's path. But Chang Myun refused to answer them. On the following morning the demonstrators surrounded the capitol building and broke into the National Assembly hall with the backing of some ten thousand people. The "National Assembly" was in a state of confusion. A young man who had one leg injured in the April struggle jumped up on the platform and shouted "Get out, you betrayers to the people's will."

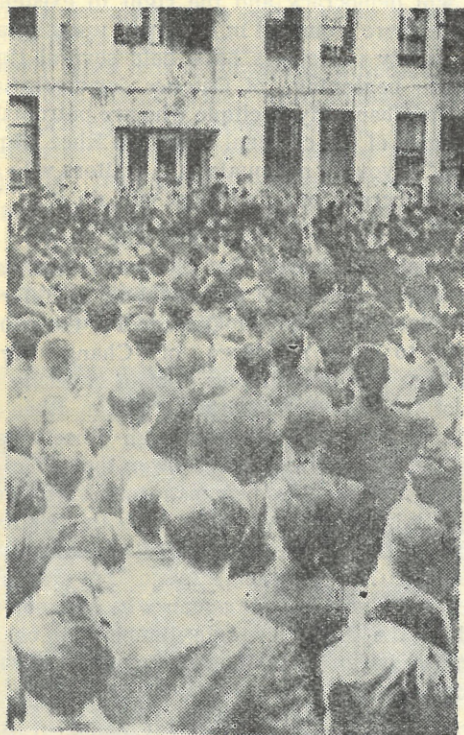
In face of the anti-government demonstrations the Chang Myun regime also announced "emergency alert", and employed violence by police, as its predecessor did. However, the authorities cannot suppress the people who demand freedom, right to live whatever oppression and savagery they may



The students of the Yunse University closing in upon the Sudaimoon Police Station, Seoul, in demand of release of their arrested friends, braving the suppression of the puppet police

resort to. The world witnessed what was the end of the Syngman Rhee clique. Need it be said what is awaiting the new puppet?

The people of South Korea will not tolerate this anti-national filth. The brave South Korean people are fighting on, for they have come to see that



The students of the Yunse University demonstrating on November 17, 1960 in demand of the immediate deportation to the United States of Underwood, American "acting rector"

until they carry their sanguinary struggle to the last their demand for freedom and democratic rights cannot be materialized.

1960, the year of struggle of the South Korean people, is closing. They have won an initial victory. But ultimate victory is yet to be won. In the future the struggle of the people of South Korea will surely develop onto a higher stage of struggle for national, social liberation. In the course of their struggle they have come to see more clearly who is their enemy, what should be eliminated, and what they should demand. They have realized that to radically change their status quo they should get the U.S. imperialists out of the land, do away with feudal landlords and comprador capitalists and attain the peaceful unification of the country. This can be explained by the irreconcilable contradictions which are growing more acute between the U.S. imperialists and a small number of their henchmen—the landlords and the compradors—on the one hand, and the overwhelming majority of the people of South Korea on the other, and by the surging anti-U.S. feelings of the entire nation. Victory is in store for the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle of the South Korean people. This is a natural consequence of the developments of history.

The rapid growth of the might of socialism and of peace and the strengthening of the forces of socialist revolution in the northern part of the Republic, as well as the developments in South Korea during the year, foretell that the day of the peaceful unification of the country, the cherished desire of the Korean nation, is drawing near.

Dawn is bound to break over the dark land of South Korea. Before long the rays of the sun of revolution will shine brightly. No one on earth can turn back the dawn.

Grim Picture of South Korea

The pernicious results of the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea for fifteen years are strikingly manifested in the ever worsening living conditions of the people.

The puppet South Korean ruling circles themselves say that the South Koreans are suffering the worst privations in the four thousand years of Korean history.

LOWERING NATIONAL INCOME

The share of the working people in the "national income" is relatively and systematically decreasing, and this naturally leads to their impoverishment and to the amassing of wealth in the hands of a few.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet authorities, the "national income" of South Korea is far lower than that of other countries in the West and in Southeast Asia.

"National income" of South Korea per head of the population, the South Korean magazine **Jinsang** of February 1959 reported, is one-twentyseventh of that of the Western countries such as the United States and Britain, one-eighth of that of Japan, a quarter of that of Ceylon and half of the figure for Thailand, the most backward agrarian country in Asia.

South Korea's "national income" is 50 per cent less than that in the days of the Japanese rule.

The sum total of various material values created by the working people is the social product. The national income remains at the disposal of society, after reimbursing the cost of implements and means of production used in the process of production.

But the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean authorities include in the national income the incomes from non-productive branches and even the incomes of armymen, police and government officials. When one takes into account this fact South Korea's "national income" must be far lower than the published figure.

Even the government-serving economists of South Korea are inclined to criticize the way the

national income is figured out. They call the South Korean national income a "fabulously doctored one."

Preliminary analysis of the South Korean "national income" shows that more than 35 per cent is inappropriately counted in.

Of this small "national income," the lion's share goes into the hands of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, landlords and capitalists, leaving a very insignificant share for the working folk.

In the six years from 1953 to 1958, the **Monthly Statistics** of the Bank of Korea (Aug. 1959) reported, on the annual average, 33 per cent of the "national income" was shared out to employees in the form of wages and the remaining 67 per cent to the handful of exploiters.

Such disparity in sharing out the "national income" results in widening the gulf between the rich and the poor.

The properties of the 60 or more South Korean comprador capitalists, which have been amassed by foul means under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, amount to more than 400 billion hwan. This sum equals the total budgetary estimates of the South Korean government for this year.



Numerous unemployed are wandering about the streets of Seoul

STARVATION WAGES

In South Korea, the conditions of workers are worse than those of other sections of the labouring people.

Korean workers employed by the U.S. occupation army units are paid one-thirtyfifth of the wages of the American workers.

The South Korean workers are paid the lowest wages in the world—no more than 37.8 per cent of their minimum living cost.

The bad living and working conditions of the South Korean workers are manifested in the low wages, long working hours, increasing labour intensity, mounting unemployment and worsening housing condition.

By immutably fixing the rate of nominal wages and systematically cutting the real wages, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet authorities are threatening the life of the South Korean workers. What is still worse, wages very often remain unpaid for a long time.

In industry, too, like in agriculture, the U.S. imperialists maintain the methods of feudal exploitation, combining them with the American way of exploitation to bleed white the South Korean workers.

By setting up a complicated wage scale and establishing varied grades of wages, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the exploitation of the South Korean workers.

Time-payment is enforced in most of the manufacturing industries. On the other hand, piece-work is enforced for the dockers working in unfavourable conditions. This is the way of raking in maximum profits adopted by the U.S. imperialists.

Varied wage grades serve as a heinous means of exploitation in view of the facts that the wage level of the South Korean workers is low and industry is equipped with backward technique. The Daihan Textile Mill in Taegu has 29 wage grades, while for the railway workers below the "fifth grade official" there are 57 wage grades.

"Efficiency pay" serves as a means of exploiting the workers.

Workers of the Seoul Electric Company, for instance, are paid 96 per cent less than before thanks to the introduction of the "efficiency pay."

South Korean publications write of the exacting wage system of the U.S. imperialists: "Under the pretext of paying special allowances in addition to the wages, they have extended working hours, ruined workers' health often resulting in untimely death."

Low wage policy of the U.S. imperialists is also manifested in the intensification of the exploitation of women and juvenile workers.

In South Korea, women make up nearly 50 per cent of industrial workers. Especially, in the textile industry more than 80 per cent of the workers are women. The U.S. imperialists and the puppet authorities pay women workers 50 per cent of the starvation wages of male workers of same trade, and sometimes between 30 and 40 per cent.

Payrolls in the South Korean manufacturing industries in December 1959 showed that in the textile industry women workers were paid 50 per cent less than male workers, 68 per cent less than men in the foodstuff industry and 70 per cent less than men in the paper industry.

The U.S. imperialists' low wage policy causes continued decrease of nominal wages of the South Korean workers.

According to the data released by the puppet South Korean authorities, in rubber goods manufacturing, chemical, beverage manufacturing, machine, metal and non-metallic industries nominal wages have been on the decrease since the end of 1959.

Nominal wages in beverage manufacturing in January 1960 were 4,000 hwan less than the average figure for 1959, and in March they again showed a decrease of 5,500 hwan. In the non-metallic industry, nominal wages dropped by 4,100 hwan and 5,600 hwan respectively during the same period.

Wages of the more than one million daily labourers, which are between 47 and 66 per cent of the full-time workers', have kept dropping since 1957. In 1958, wages of the tile workers, for instance, **Monthly Statistics** of the Bank of Korea for May 1960 wrote, were 13 per cent lower than in the previous year, and in 1959 the wages again decreased by 22 per cent.

Such continued drop of nominal wages and worsening inflation can hardly be found in other lands than South Korea under U.S. occupation.

Along with the low wage policy and the unilateral rise of the foreign exchange rate in favour of the U.S. dollar, the skyrocketing prices cause the lowering of real wages of the South Korean workers.

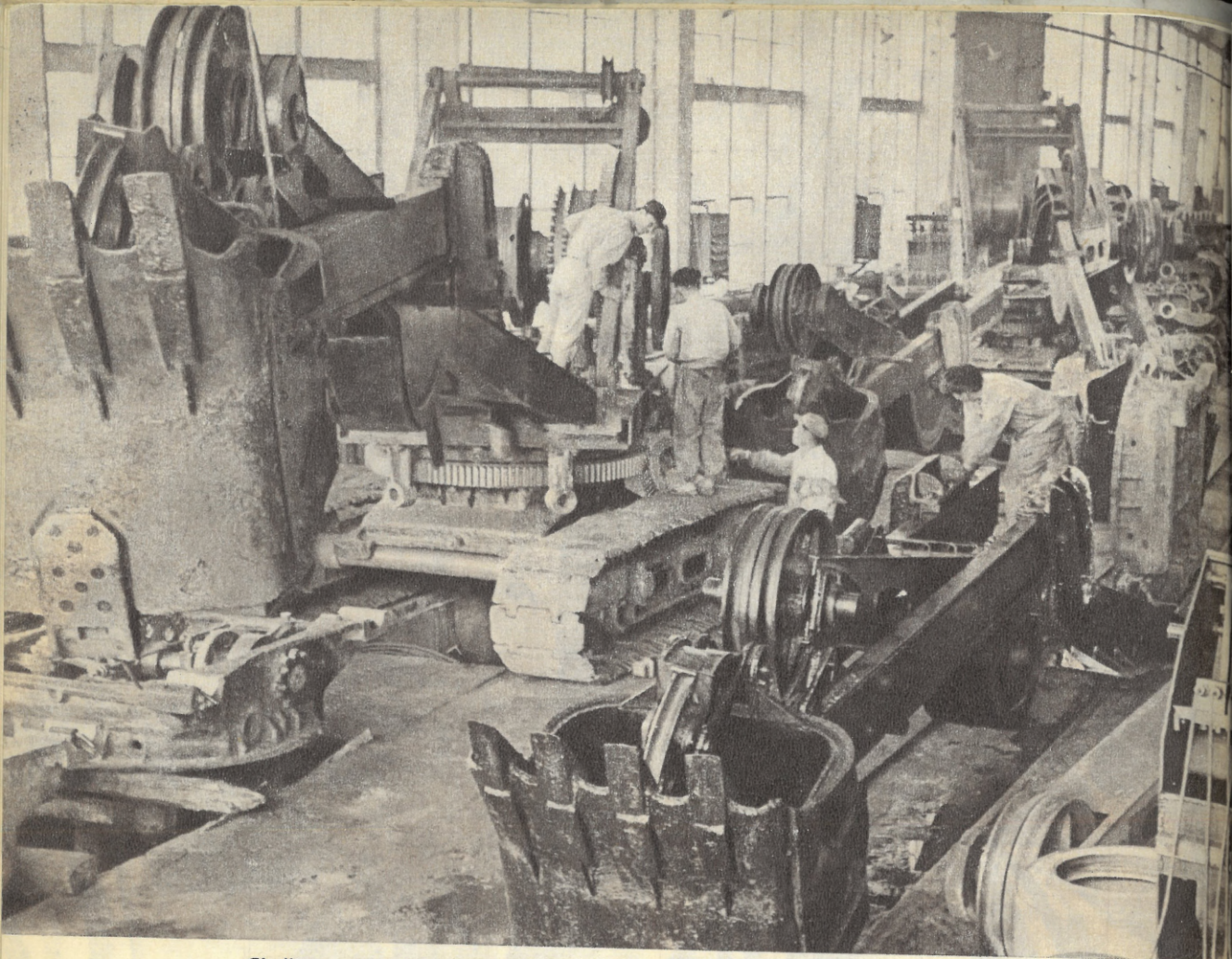
When the fluctuation of prices are taken into consideration the real wages of the South Korean workers now are about 66 per cent lower than in 1938 when the country was under Japanese colonial rule.

That the South Korean workers are paid starvation wages is confirmed also in the "Statistics of



Jin Eung Won (right), leader of the Twice Chullima work-team

GLORIOUS CHULLIMA RIDERS OF OUR COUNTRY



Chullima riders are pushing on with mechanization and automation.
Photo: Excavator assembly work at the Rakwon Machine-building Factory

Comrade Kil Hwak Shil, leader of the Chullima work-team of the Pyongyang Spinning Mill, having brought up her work-team into a Chullima work-team, volunteered to take over a most backward work-team and worked self-sacrificingly to raise the lagging to the Chullima work-team

Li Jong Ho, leader of the Twice Chullima work-team of the Pyongyang Locomotive Yard



THE Chullima riders of our country are the glorious frontrankers who are accelerating our socialist construction at an unprecedentedly high rate and are red soldiers of the Workers' Party of Korea who are vigorously advancing towards the high peak of socialism.

The Chullima work-team movement, initiated in March 1959 by the members of the Jin Eung Won work-team of the Kangsun Steel Works, has quickly spread not only to industry but agriculture, construction, transportation, commerce, education, public health, science, literature and arts. The number of participants in this movement is already some 270,000.

This movement is a new mass innovation movement which brings about big changes in the work and life of our working people and the highest form of a socialist emulation movement.



Chullima riders of the Aoji Colliery are attaining great successes in coal hewing. Li Seung Hwan Twice Chullima work-team members have increased the monthly coal extracting from 5,000 tons to more than 10,000 tons

Brushing aside conservatism and negativism and introducing mechanization, Li Myung Won (centre) work-team members of the Construction Trust, South District, Pyongyang City, have raised markedly the labour productivity

Comrade Jung Sung Hi, head of the ophthalmic department of the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital and leader of a Twice Chullima work-team, succeeded in introducing the technically complicated cornea transplantation operation. She has brought sight to more than 500 blind people

riders are fighting on the sea. Pak Chullima work-team members of 211 of the Shinpo Fishery more abled their monthly quota





Moon Jung Sook work-team members of the Chungsanri Agricultural Co-op, Kangsu County, who are taking part in the Chullima work-team movement, are enjoying bumper crops

The March 1 General Store, Hamheung City, is crowded with customers. The shop assistants give excellent service to the customers



Living Cost" which the U.S. imperialists and the puppet authorities worked out by distorting the real state of affairs.

It is reported by the South Korean press that the nominal wages of the workers in manufacturing industries in Seoul are 30-40 per cent of their minimum living cost and that more than half of the workers with a family of five with wages that no more than cover the house rent and taxes are barely eking out their existence.

Monthly earnings of many South Korean workers do not exceed the cost of half a ton of anthracite.

To make matters still worse, wages are not paid regularly. They remain in arrears for a long time, six or seven months and even two or three years. This is common practice of South Korean enterprises.

The sum total of back wages in the major enterprises in 1957, the South Korean press reported, was 5.2 billion hwan and in September 1958 they had reached 7.4 billion hwan. The sum of back wages amounts to 1.5 times the total monthly wages for all workers in the mining and manufacturing industries of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, taking advantage of the needy circumstances of the workers, practise usury. They issue "wage slip" instead of paying wages, with an eye to exploiting the workers twofold and threefold.

Referring to the heinous methods the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys adopted, the South Korean paper **Chosun Ilbo** wrote: "An increasing number of workers who are not paid for several months find no way but to go to the traders in their locality or to usurers asking them to buy their wage slip at five per cent discount."

Taking advantage of the millions of "reserve labour hands," the U.S. blood-suckers who are least of all concerned about the ruin of workers' health and their life are, under the pretext of "rationalization of management," stepping up labour intensity and prolonging working hours without introducing any technical improvements.

In all branches of the South Korean economy, labour intensity has been stepped up from 20 to 50 per cent and working hours are between 10 and 18. Transport workers and dockers are forced to work 18-20 hours.

Every year 7,000 to 8,000 accidents occur, for factories are not provided with labour protection devices.

Starvation wages and slave labour result in ruining the workers' health. According to the South Korean press report, one out of three workers is a white plague patient, and in Pusan

more than 30 per cent of the textile workers are suffering from T.B. or other diseases. Eighty per cent of the employees at the Masan Thermal Power Plant are T.B. patients. (**Pusan Ilbo** of June 26, 1959)

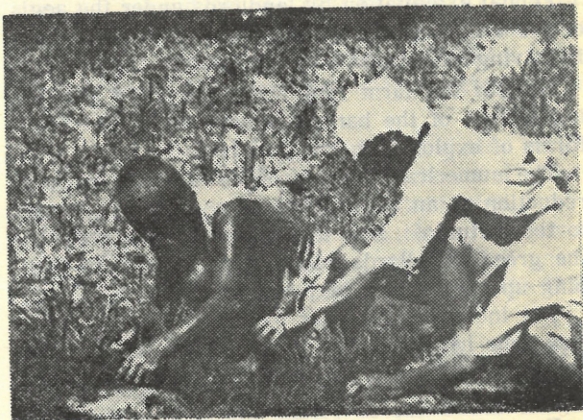
Working hours are extended, labour intensity is stepped up and working conditions are getting worse, ruining the workers' health and shortening their life span.

Describing the hard situation of the South Korean workers, the South Korean paper **Hankook Ilbo** wrote: "Workers of our country are paid such meagre wage that they can hardly cover the minimum living cost. Such being the situation, their most important right, the right to live, is being ruthlessly trodden under foot."

FAMINE SWEEPS THE COUNTRYSIDE

During the fifteen years of misrule by the U.S. imperialists who have been busy plundering the peasants, in South Korea agricultural production has sharply dwindled and the peasants' life has become worse.

With the exception of a small number of landlords, the majority of the South Korean peasants have become poor and are unable to continue their farming on the same scale as before. Let us now look at the income and outgoes of a South Korean peasant family. The Bank of Korea picked a comparatively well-off peasant family to study the peasant life. In 1955, the family spent 28,205 hwan over and above their income. In 1957 the deficit was 126,109 hwan and in 1959 it had jumped to 147,570 hwan. And the income from agricultural production in 1955 was 7.2 per cent less than the expenditure and in 1959 the outgoes



Hard and fruitless toil is the lot of the South Korean peasants



were 29.3 per cent greater than the income.

As this instance shows, South Korean peasants cannot earn their living expenses which are 20 per cent lower than that of workers in urban areas.

Decrease of the income from agricultural production accompanies the lowering of the consumption level of peasants.

Consumption level of the South Korean peasants in 1957 was 8.1 per cent lower than in 1956. It showed a steep decrease in the following years: 20.1 per cent in 1958 and 31.3 per cent in 1959 as compared with 1956.

Feudal exploitation by landlords under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet authorities is driving the peasants to a plight.

Besides the farm rent in kind usually amounting to half of the harvest and labour rent, varied forms of exploitation are practised.

The numerical increase of hired hands and the reduction at an accelerated pace of poor peasants to the status of semi-unemployed have provided the greedy landlords with the conditions for stepping up exploitation of peasants.

The increasing plunder by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen has impelled the South Korean peasants to turn to loan for their farming and existence.

Even according to curtailed figures, the average sum of the debt of a South Korean peasant family was upwards of 66,000 hwan in December 1959.

This means a 65 per cent increase compared with October 1956. The loan asked for by peasants is for the most part grain and fertilizers, which are paid back at high interest.

"Selling paddy on stalk" and "selling wheat on stalk" are widely practised in South Korea. This is evidence of the onerous feudal exploitation of peasants.

Every year the "water utilization association" run by landlords and capitalists takes away from peasants more than 400,000 suk of rice.

The puppet government authorities do not take into account the crop yield when collecting grains from peasants.

The puppet South Korean authorities take away grain from peasants in various forms—"land acquisition tax," "redemption grain for the land distributed," and "procurement of rice and loan secured on rice." In 1957, 2,762,000 suk of rice were taken away and in 1959 the figure jumped to 3,226,000 suk.

Besides the "land acquisition tax," scores of sundry levies are imposed on peasants.

Lately the puppet government has reorganized the taxation system to increase in a big way the indirect taxes such as duty on goods. With this reorganization the burden of peasants has increased.

In 1958, the miscellaneous levies collected from peasants amounted to 45.4 billion hwan.

When the expenses for the upkeep of local

government bodies and the expenses for entertaining government officials, judicial officials and policemen are counted, the burden of peasants would make an astronomical figure.

Another factor in the ruin of the South Korean peasants is the bleeding price policy.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet authorities coercively fix the grain prices disadvantageous to peasants. In 1959 alone, this coercive price policy brought a loss of 80 billion hwan to the peasants.

While fixing the grain prices low, the U.S. imperialists continue to raise the prices of the U.S. surplus goods including fertilizers. The wide margin between the prices of home grown rice and imported goods leads to the ruin of the peasants.

The U.S. surplus fertilizers shipped into South Korea under the label of "aid" are sold at the price 1.6 times higher than that at the international market, while the peasants are forced to sell their rice at a price of 5,000 hwan per suk lower than the production cost figured out by the puppet government authorities.

Here are a few figures illustrating the extent of the exploitation of the South Korean peasants.

Taking 1955 as 100, the price index of the U.S. fertilizers in 1956 was 299.6 and 337.4 in 1959.

Speculators also join in exploiting peasants. They buy up rice shortly after the autumn harvest to sell it at a price nearly four times higher in next summer when the food situation becomes most acute.

The peasant life in South Korea has become worse than in the days of the Japanese colonial rule. This is wholly due to the twofold and threefold exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet authorities.

The worst privations in the four thousand years of Korean history, as the South Korean press describes, are sweeping the whole of South Korea. Around one million peasant families become foodless in early spring every year.

Snowballing debt and onerous levies finally compel the peasants to abandon ploughing and leave their dear native villages. These helpless peasant families wander about, subsisting on tree bark and grass root. Hardly a day passes without these poor peasants dying from hunger.

CONDITIONS OF OTHER SOCIAL STRATA

The U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy has caused a serious decline in the South Korean

national industry and this, in turn, has its effect on the middle and small enterprises.

The U.S. imperialists grant a number of privileges to the comprador capitalists who constitute the mainstay of their colonial rule—give them preferential loans, exempt them from duties or reduce their duties, while intensifying the plunder of the middle and small enterprisers making up more than 90 per cent of the South Korean industries by causing difficulty in securing funds and raw materials, imposing high rate duties and blockading the market.

As a result, over 120,000 middle and small traders and enterprisers have gone bankrupt, most of them joining the army of unemployed. There are cases of ruined middle and small enterprisers committing suicide.

The situation of the youth and students is much the same.

Schools in South Korea, which impose U.S. colonial education on students and are a sort of joint stock company as is described by the South Korean publications, have become racketeering centres.

The contributions collected by the South Korean schools in 1959 amounted to 46.74 billion hwan. The puppet authorities impose on students more than one hundred kinds of levies, collecting every year over 65.6 billion hwan.

Such being the situation, it is very difficult for the sons and daughters of the working people to enter school. And even if they were admitted they are soon expelled because they fail to pay the onerous impositions.

The position of men of culture and art is no better. The majority of men of culture and art, except a few pro-Americans, are going through extreme privations.

Monthly income of the South Korean teachers does not exceed 50 per cent of their living cost. But such meagre income is very often unpaid for months. The living condition of the teachers is becoming worse. The sum total of their debt runs into two billion hwan.

Writers, artists and journalists are also in the similar situation. Conscientious writers and artists are forbidden to carry on their activities.

The South Korean people find themselves driven into a tight corner. Famine, poverty and unemployment are the lot imposed on them by the U.S. imperialists.

Peaceful unification of the country following the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops which have brought untold misery to the South Korean people, is the only way of dispelling the dark clouds hanging over the land of South Korea.

One Year of Repatriation

One year has passed since the first repatriation ships carrying the Korean returnees from Japan cleared the port of Niigata and docked at the port of Chungjin. And the world attention was focussed on the memorable event.

Since then the repatriation ships plied every week on the East Sea, altogether some 50 times like a regular line and over 50,000 Korean nationals in Japan returned to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for which they longed so much.

Every Sunday the port of Chungjin seethed with joy over receiving the repatriation ships. The prosperous fatherland embraced the returnees warmly. The returnees who had led a miserable and humiliating life in an alien land now are in the warm embrace of the homeland. And a happy life is theirs under the warm solicitude of the Government of the Republic. Comfortable houses are provided for them and they work at the factories and enterprises or at the agricultural co-ops or in the fields of science, education, culture and arts.

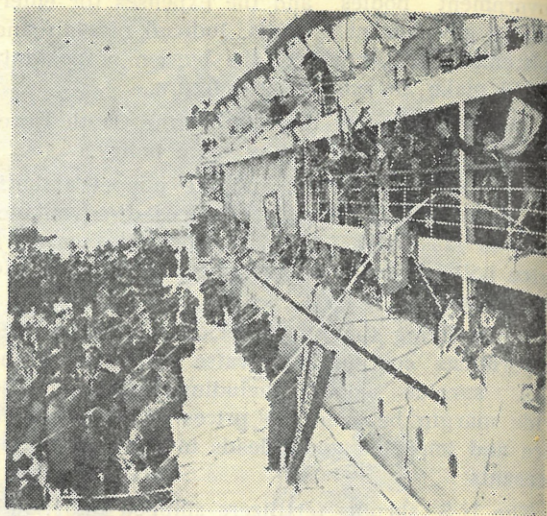
The returnees, being proud of their participation in the socialist construction of the fatherland, are working with their heart and soul. Many of them won the honour of the Chullima riders, the pride of our era, and work as the responsible administrators or technicians. Also many scientists are devoting themselves to the country's socialist construction. Then there are many artists who have become the favourite of people.

The children of the returnees are receiving education in schools of all levels free of charge under the compulsory middle school education system. Many are enrolled at higher educational establishments.

Even the returnees who had no chance to study are studying in schools at all levels according to their wishes.

All of them receive medical treatment free of charge and all the old and the disabled lead their life well at ease receiving state and social benefit.

From the face of returnees the sorrowful shadows of the past were disappeared and all of them look lively and happy.



The repatriation ship arrived at the port of Chungjin

During the year more than 50,000 Koreans returned from Japan. This is indeed a joyous event for the Korean people, as it means also eliminating the remnants of misfortune suffered by our nation in the past.

The Korean people are proud of their prospering country which has sent the ships for their compatriots in Japan and provided them with all conditions for a worthy life once they are home.

Korea, once backward and poor, has become a powerful and rich country and its economic power keeps strengthening. A former colonial agricultural country has become a socialist industrial-agricultural country which has a firm foundation of a self-supporting national economy. This year's industrial production will increase 6.4 times as against the pre-war year 1949, and 7.7 times as against the pre-liberation year 1944.

With the rapid development of heavy industry the firm foundation of industrialization has been built and the foundation of light industry created too.

Today factories are to be found everywhere and new ones keep rising one after another.

Cooperativization of agriculture has been completed. Irrigation and rural electrification are completed in the main. Mechanization is being pushed ahead with great vigour.

Our peasants had bitterly experienced natural disasters in the past centuries but today they know no more crop failure.

The people's living standard keeps rising and national arts are efflorescing.

If we had not such powerful fatherland, the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the home-coming of our compatriots from Japan would have been unthinkable and the happy life of the returnees beyond their reach.

Home-coming of the Korean nationals from Japan could be realized thanks to the solicitous measures taken by our socialist fatherland, where the people are the masters of the country under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the early days of repatriation many publications of the Western imperialist countries headed by the U.S. had attempted to distort and slander the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan to the D.P.R.K. as a "Communist propaganda." They said it was the first "big movement of people" to the "communist world" from the "free world."

To their surprise the "big movement" is still continuing and despite the schemes of the enemies more Korean compatriots in Japan wish to return home!

Indeed, this is a demonstration of superiority of the socialist system over the so-called "free world," and victory of humanitarianism.

The world has witnessed the end of the Syngman Rhee clique who raised the voice that the home-coming of the Korean nationals from Japan to the D.P.R.K. was "deportation to communism" and opposed the repatriation to North Korea.

Yet in South Korea today the Chang Myun clique, a new running dog of U.S. imperialism, who took the place of Syngman Rhee, blows again the old trumpet to obstruct the work of the home-coming.

The term of the agreement on the repatriation of

the Korean nationals in Japan has been extended for another year. The work of the home-coming will be continued. Though one may try any obstructive schemes, he cannot keep our compatriots from returning to their fatherland.

We will continuously and persistently fight against any obstructive schemes of the enemies of humanitarianism.

The home-coming of the Korean nationals from Japan will go on. During the past twelve months the seeds of friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Japan have been sown by the repatriation ships.

When our compatriots left Japan where they had lived for so long, their friends in Japan gave them most heartwarming send-offs. There are even several joint projects done to commemorate the historical event.

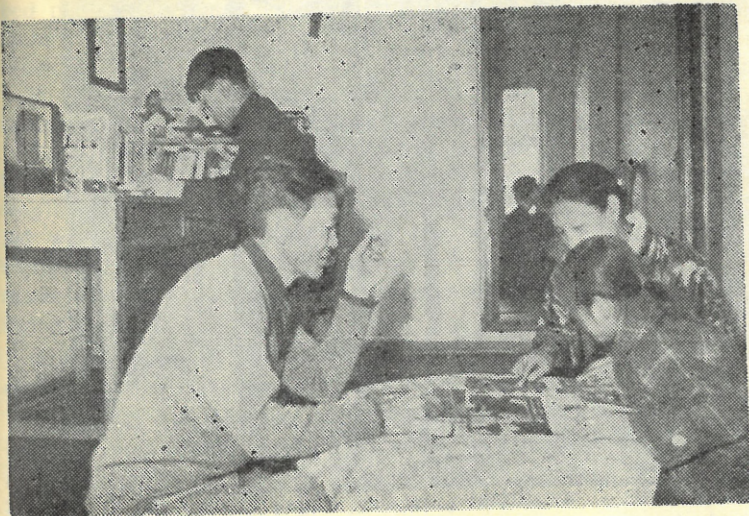
Our compatriots planted trees, erected monuments and left various memorials as a symbol of friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Japan.

The willows on the Budeunamoo (the Korean name of willow) Street of Niigata will grow as a symbol of friendship of the peoples of the two countries. Many Japanese women who got married to the Koreans have come to Korea. They wish friendship between Korea and Japan.

And even after the home-coming, many returnees maintain the relations of friendship with their friends in Japan.

The seeds of friendship will certainly bear good fruits. However, one should not overlook the vicious schemes certain quarters have made in the repatriation.

However, thanks to the persistent efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic, to the stubborn struggle of Korean nationals in Japan for the home-coming and active support and assistance of political parties, social organizations and the people from all walks of life in Japan, and to the encouragement of unbiased public opinion of the world, the home-coming started and it will be continued.



Happy life of Ko Shi Un's family. He returned home from Osaka, and now is with Pyongyang Rubber Factory

SOUTH HAMKYUNG PROVINCE

South Hamkyung Province lies in the northeastern part of Korea. The province, with an area of over 17,500 square metres, has more than 60 islands, big and small. The province is rich in mineral and hydraulic resources, and the sea where a cold current from the north and a warm current from the south meet abounds in various kinds of fish and aquatic animals.

The development of electrical, chemical, mining and fishing industries in the province is associated with its natural conditions and geographical position.

It was after liberation, especially after the Ko-

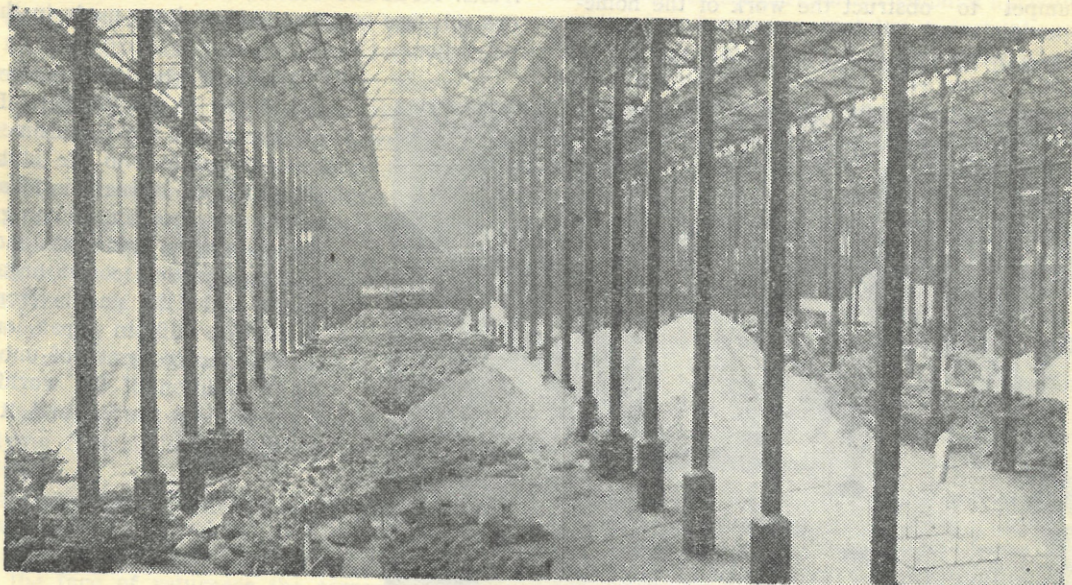
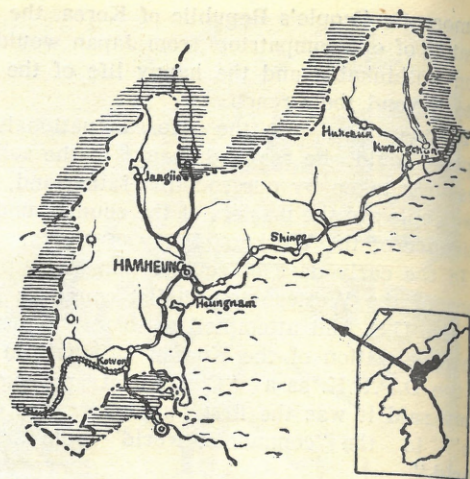
rean war, that powerful bases of machine-building and local industries were built.

The province has excellent irrigation systems for farmland, and produces large quantities of fruits of various kinds.

When the Koreans speak of the province, they first refer to the chemical factories in the Heungnam district.

A CENTRE OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The area extending some eight kilometres from the suburbs of Hamheung to Heungnam is dotted



Heungnam Fertilizer Factory

with factories. This is a centre of Korea's chemical industry where more than 500,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and over 80,000 tons of carbide are annually produced. Factories here produce caustic soda for all spinning and pulp mills at home, acetylene for rubber goods factories, raw material for grindstone, hydrochloric acid for soy manufacturing as well as hexachlorine, sodium carbonate for glass manufacturing, and bleaching powder for paper industry. Altogether more than 70 major chemicals are produced here.

In this way, the factories in Heungnam play a big role not only in solving the problems of food and clothing but also in meeting the needs of the population for articles of daily use.

Heungnam is the pride of Korea's chemical industry and here one will see the ardent patriotism and indomitable spirit of the Korean working class.

Many stories are told about the brave deeds of the workers who, in disregard of their sacrifice, safeguarded their factories from the Japanese in 1945 when the Japanese colonialists were fleeing from Korea. Kim Jang Hyun, for instance, prevented at the cost of his life the Japanese from exploding a powder-magazine. A monument in memory of this brave worker is standing in Heungnam.

The factories which the Korean workers had saved from destruction by laying down their lives were razed to the ground by the American brutes during the Korean war.

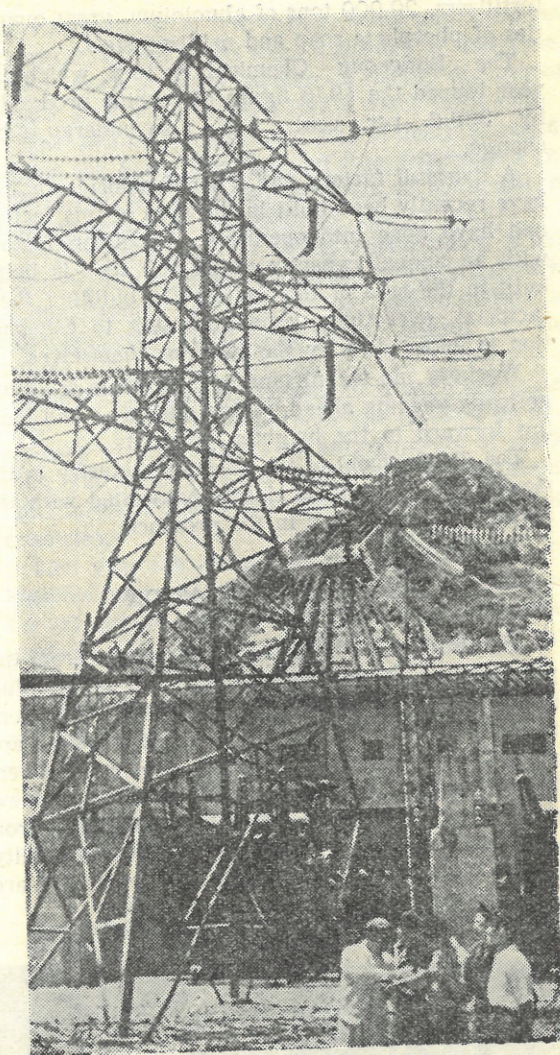
The document on the war damage of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory reads in part: "... In the most heavily damaged area two bombs were dropped per square metre. Ninety-nine per cent of the factory buildings were demolished and reduced to ashes..."

The Americans showered more than 30,000 bombs and shells on the fertilizer factory.

Restoration of the factories, therefore, started from scratch after the ceasefire. There was not a single ton of cement and steel available, and skilled workers and technicians were few when the reconstruction set out. Nevertheless, our workers, never discouraged, tackled reconstruction with an indomitable spirit.

Seven years that followed have been years of changes and wonderful achievements.

The U.S. imperialists predicted that it would take 30 years for the Koreans to restore the fertilizer factory, if they ever could. But what actually happened? The factory began producing fertilizers in August 1955, that is, two years after the reconstruction started. With the Soviet assistance, an



Jangjingang Hydro-power Station

ammonium nitrate factory with an annual capacity of 136,000 tons was built in two years and a superphosphate fertilizer factory with an annual capacity of 150 000 tons was built in one year.

Thanks to the heroic endeavour of our working class, Heungnam has been built into a grand industrial centre.

Heungnam will undergo big changes during the Seven-Year Plan period which starts next year. A factory with yearly production of 200,000 tons of fertilizers from sulphuric acid, apatite and ammonia will be built; the annual output of ammonia will increase by 50,000 tons; and the annual output of urea will reach a 50,000 ton mark. In the near future, the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory will produce annually one million tons of

fertilizers, 20,000 tons of aluminium, great quantities of phosphate soap and oxidized steel.

The Bongcong Chemical Factory, which last year topped the 1946 figure of carbide production by 305.6 per cent, will also undergo a big change.

A dye-stuff factory and a vinyl chloride factory have recently been built in the area of this factory and have gone into operation. A vinalon factory with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons is being built in the area of this factory. In building these factories, everything from designing to construction is undertaken by the Koreans themselves.

Workers and technicians in Heungnam are energetically striding ahead, racing with time and looking forward to the brighter prospects.

The development of the chemical industry in the Heungnam region is closely associated with the strong power industry in the province.

POWER GENERATION

Transmission lines run in all directions from the power plants on the Jangjin, Huchun and Boojun rivers, supplying the current to the industrial centres. In the Heungnam region, air and water are made into fertilizers with the use of electric power. In the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory, new machines are coming off the assembly line. Iron and steel works are manufacturing high quality steel, while streams of high quality textiles are running out from looms at textile mills.



Kumduk Mine

The power plants suffered damage on two occasions. Fifteen years ago, the Japanese ruined the generating equipment, and during the Korean war the U.S. imperialists razed to the ground the power plants. But you can hardly find any trace of destruction today in these power plants. They were all rebuilt in a few years after the war by our heroic working class.

The Jangjin-gang Power Station was completely reconstructed in a little more than four years, while the Huchun-gang and Boojun-gang power stations were rebuilt at a rapid pace. These power stations were reconstructed not merely to their former status. They are all equipped on up-to-date lines.

Take the Jangjin-gang Power Station for instance.

Ten odd workers were needed to tend a distributing panel in the pre-liberation days. But today employment of machine has made it possible to do it with only three. Workers no longer try to spot a hitch. In the past, workers had to check one by one the transmission lines extending several hundred kilometres when something went wrong. The situation is entirely different today. Indicators on the distributing panel show the spot where things have gone wrong.

In the past, electricians' safety was insecure when he went up on transmission tower. But today automated labour protection devices have removed the danger to human lives.

In this way, in our power plants, automation has lightened man's labour, made it possible to nip accident in the bud and decisively increase power output.

Power output in the province will greatly increase when Jangjin-gang power plant No. 5 and a power station on the river Bookdaichun go into operation.

TREASURE LYING UNDERGROUND

Like other provinces in the northern districts of Korea, the province is mountainous. The mountains, however, are not ordinary ones. They have rich deposits of natural resources.

Especially, the Kwangchun and Huchun districts, where the Machunryung Range running south-east from Mt. Baikdoo and the Boochunryung Range meet, are famous for rich mineral resources such as gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.

These abundant mineral resources are exploited in a big way.

The picture of the Kumduk Mine yesterday and today will show what changes have taken place in these districts.

"You may be killed at any moment inside the pit, and you have to go through all kinds of sufferings outside the pit." This was what the miners said among themselves deploring their hard life in the past.

In the pits where only fifteen years ago ore was carried on man's back, concrete-paved passages for electric pit-cars are running in all directions.

You will hear the humming of machines everywhere miners are at work in the brightly lit pits.

Dust fogged when holes for blasting were drilled in the old days. But today with the introduction of water ejectors the dust so harmful to man's health has disappeared. Automatic loading devices at faces have made it possible to relieve tens of work-hands.

Electric pit-cars carry ore from hewing faces to the crushing shop and there the ore is unloaded by automatic devices. The ore then is hoisted by vertically working winches and delivered to crushers. The ore then is sent to the dressing shop where it is concentrated and sorted out. The processes of operation from the crushing shop to dressing shop are mechanized and automated in part.

Big changes have also taken place in the miners' village.

Three- or four-storeyed apartment houses have sprung up, ousting the shabby huts. Many cultural and welfare establishments such as nurseries, kindergartens, club houses, evening rest-homes have been built. The village has a hospital with eighty odd beds and furnished with the latest equipment, while clinics are also set up in pits. This is a glaring contrast to the past when there was only one poorly equipped clinic in the whole village.

Similar changes have taken place in other mines in the province.

FISHERIES

The coast line of this province from its northern tip, Ryongdai of Kwangchun county, to the southern tip, Hodo island of Inheung county, extends over 400 kilometres. Altogether over 500 kinds of fish are found there. Among them are **myung-tai**, flatfish, lockington, octopus and cuttlefish. Annual fish catch in the province amounts to more than 300,000 tons.

Shinpo is a famous fishing port in Korea. The port town was not as lively as today in the pre-

liberation days. A few engine boats and worn-out sampans were all that were available at that time. There was a miserable sardine oil factory and a boat repair shop which looked like a blacksmith shop.

The picture of the town has entirely changed. There are three fisheries and four fishermen's co-operatives, and everyday hundreds of boats are returning from the sea with full load of fish.

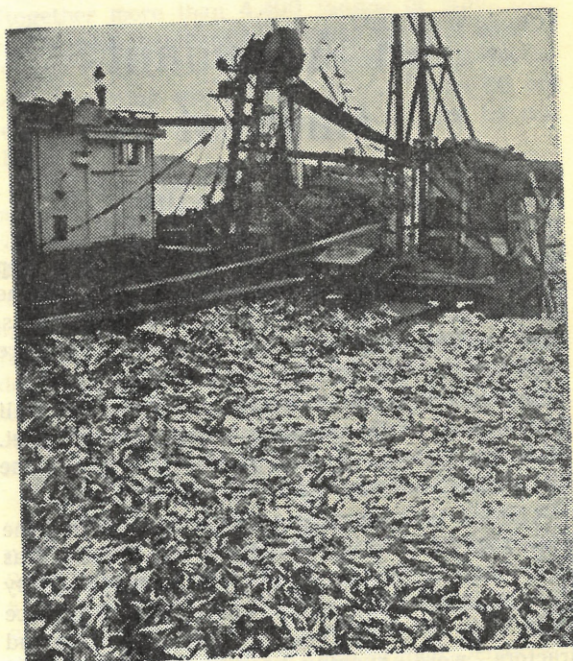
The town has a big vessel repair shop, a fish cannery, an integrated machine factory, a fish tackle manufactory and many other modern industrial establishments. Tall apartment houses line the streets.

The fish caught on the sea off Shinpo are either sent straight to all parts of the country or to a cannery with an annual packing capacity of 4,000 tons. The canned fish manufactured at this highly mechanized cannery are also exported to foreign countries.

Last year the cannery turned out more than 90 kinds of processed fish. The vessel repair shop refits 30 engine boats at a time and the integrated machine factory manufactures machines for ship building and fish processing.

The town also has a higher fisheries school and a fisheries school.

The province is also known for the rice of the Hamjoo Plain and other fertile fields, the apples of Bookchung, and for many places of historic interest and scenic spots.



Shinpo Fishery



An Abundant Harvest

CHANG PYO HYUP

THE countryside enjoyed a record-breaking crop this year. Old farmers said, the year was the best year in the past 70 years. The entire peasants, in plain areas or in mountainous regions, are rejoicing over the fruits of their labour.

Recently this writer visited the Yuldoosamchulli Agricultural Co-operative in Changdong-ri, Sookchun County, South Pyongan Province, some 80 kilometres away from Pyongyang.

The bus was running at a high speed along the even road covered with fallen leaves. The sky was clear. Before us spread the vast fertile land. By the roadsides and on the footpaths between rice fields were piled up the rice bundles. Lorries and tractors were running back and forth with full loads of paddy rice. The sounds of threshers are

coming from the threshing ground where big piles of paddy rice were to be seen.

This is part of the country's famous plain Yuldoosamchulli. This fertile plain in the past brought little good to the peasants because flood and drought were so frequent. However, today with the completion of the Pyongnam Irrigation Project the peasants here are freed from natural calamities. (The project was started in September 1954 and commissioned in May 1956. Total length of waterways is some 1,200 kilometres and it can irrigate 56,000 jungbo.)

When we had arrived at the destination, I found the village was quiet. Only now and then the singing of pupils and kindergarten and nursery children was coming on the wind.

At the management office I found no one except a clerk, who told me everyone was out on the fields. I decided to go to the fields. Near the office I noticed a bulletin board on which this year's estimate of distribution was put up. According to the notice, out of the total 820 member households, 8 would receive more than 10 tons, 48 households 8 to 10 tons, 122 households 6 to 8 tons, 104 households 5 to 6 tons, 445 households, 3 to 5 tons. The average per household grain share was 5.3 tons and the average cash income 400 won. The average grain share, 5.3 tons, would be two year's provisions enough to feed a family of five.

On my way to the threshing ground of the 5th work-team I met an elderly man driving an ox-cart. He was Rim Shi Taik, a member of the 5th work-team. Naturally our conversation turned to a big crop of the year.

"This year we got rich. Nothing is honest than land, I dare say. Because it gives as much as we put in our labour," the elderly man said. "Do you know how sterile this now fertile land looked in the past? Then the plain was of little use. We only heaved a sigh looking at the sky for rain. But this is now a thing of the past..."

Suddenly he turned around to ask me:

"Do you know the meaning of this song?" Then he began to sing a song which I never heard before. The song went something like this:

"To live is a torture.

Yet, I'm too young to die.

I wonder when this world will come to an end."

He went on to say, "When we were young we sang this song very often. We're quite sure that the damned world would be turned upside-down soon or later."

Then he told me about his past life.

He was born into a tenant farmer's family. He started farming with his father when he was 11 years old. From early morning till late at night they worked. But the life was miserable all the same. The vast plain was without a river, a brook, or a reservoir. In dry season they had to walk 16 kilometres to get drinking water. Such being the case, no farmer even dreamed of a good year. Water! Every farmer longed for water. Even if it rained and there were some crops, nothing was left for the farmers. Most of grain was taken away by landlords.

After the country's liberation and the land reform the peasants became the masters of land and their living improved gradually. Especially after they joined the co-operatives their life improved radically.

With the commission of the Pyongnam Irrigation Project in which they took part, this village enjoyed the benefit of water.

Life-giving water began to flow through their fields. Here is a touching story about the water. In April 1955 the first flow of water reached the village. Rim Shi Hak, an elderly man, was so overjoyed that he scooped up water with his hands to taste it. The old man had tears in his eyes. The irrigation system has been completed in the village, with waterways, large and small, extending to 120 kilometres.

Liberal application of fertilizers and compost, cold-bed seedling and other new farming methods, and tractors, lorries and electricity brought about a rapid increase of agricultural produce. The one jungbo had given only one ton of grain before liberation but produced 3 tons and 200 kilograms last year. This year the figure went up to 4 tons and 400 kilograms. Average grain distribution per household in 1958 was 2 tons and 470 kilograms but this year it is 5.3 tons

"This old man doesn't want to lag behind the young. I wish to be young again in this happy era. Premier Kim Il Sung, I remember, said once that in our era one's hankap (61st birthday celebration) falls on when one is ninety years old," said he with a broad smile.

Meanwhile, we arrived at the threshing ground of the fifth work-team.

Two power-run threshers were humming at the threshing ground. The co-op members were busy like bees: Some were threshing, some carrying bundles, some raking up straws. Treadle threshers were not in sight. I was told that when they used the treadle threshers they threshed only 2 tons a day but now they do 10-13 tons a day. Already they threshed one-third of the harvest in about 15

days. They would have needed 3 months if they worked in the old fashion.

I was introduced to the vice-chairman of the co-op. He told me about this year's harvest: "Well... Do you mean what has brought the bumper crops? First of all, I should say, we did as he instructed us peasants."

"Who is 'he'?" I asked.

"Premier Kim Il Sung, of course!"

"Ah, you mean his on-the-spot guidance at Chungsan-ri."

"Right!"

Then the vice-chairman told me that his co-op strived to strictly follow the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung who visited last February the Chungsan-ri village, Kangsu County, South Pyongan Province. It was there that the Premier taught the co-op members to concentrate everything on farming. He stressed that farming was the fundamental duty of agricultural co-operatives. In the past this co-op wasted no small labour power for non-productive work. The co-op owns 1,890 odd jungbo, so the labour shortage was keenly felt. But this year the co-op saw to it that over 90 per cent of labour power is drawn into farming. It was one of the important factors in this year's record bumper crop.

At the same time more machines were used. This helped the co-op to concentrate the extra work hands on major seasonal farming work. For instance, this year 13 tractors tilled three times, altogether more than 4,400 jungbo of land. During the year machines have saved the total number of over 65,000 mandays. Machines did all the labour-consuming work. Today in this co-op 95 per cent of tilling and carrying work is done by machine.

With the extension of mechanization, work moved on more smoothly. The carrying out of compost had been a heavy burden on the peasants. But this year they could manure 15 to 20 tons of compost per jungbo, bigger than usual. Then 300 kg of chemical fertilizers were applied to each jungbo. The rice seedling transplantation was done one month earlier than ordinary years. They weeded four times, twice more than usual, harvested 15 days earlier and threshed three months earlier.

As the work went on smoothly, the members became more enthusiastic and energetic. They displayed great labour exploits. Take the case of Pak Soon Bok (22 of age) for example. She overfulfilled her quota by 100-150 per cent every day. She wrote in her diary in March this year after the general meeting of the branch Democratic Youth League:

"I am a member of the Korean Democratic Youth League. The Party teaches us youth to stand in the van of others in the most difficult work. I must be in the van in everything. If others sleep two hours I will sleep one hour. I will go to work one hour earlier than the others and stay on the job one more hour. To devote oneself to the prosperity of the country—this is the highest honour of the youth in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea."

Besides this, I was told many other beautiful stories about Pak Soon Bok who overfulfilled her daily quota by 100-150 per cent, about nurses who brought babies to their mothers on the fields, about Choi Ja Ryul who overfulfilling daily quota helped others who were unable to fulfil their quotas.

The vice-chairman continued:

"The aid the state gave to us, the unity of the ideology and will of the co-op members, self-consciousness of the members who preferred to valuing the collective interests more than self-interests—all this enabled us to harvest bumper crops. We cannot think today's prosperity apart from the solicitude given by the Party and the Government."

During my visit to the co-op I made acquaintance with many co-op members. They were proud of their bumper crops. Then the live-stock breeding and fishing this year will increase markedly the cash incomes of the members.

I had a chance to visit the Jang Ryong Sung's, who will receive this year the largest distribution. His family were of seven members, four able-bo-

died. And their share was bigger than others every year. Six years ago the family left their native place of Woonjun County, North Pyongan Province, where they lost everything due to the barbarous U.S. bombing during the war. Then they settled down here. But during the past six years after the war, the family had completely recovered from war damages, and they lead a happy life in a big house like the rich of the past. This year the family, it is estimated, will receive 13 tons of grain and 1,200 won of cash income. The 13 tons of grain is the five years' provisions for the family of seven.

Every household of 13 work-teams out of the 18 work-teams will be awarded one ton of special distribution under the complimentary share system (under which work teams that attained good results by overfulfilling their plans will receive complimentary share besides the regular distribution).

The co-op is doing well, but it will be better tomorrow. It is now drawing up plans for 1961. The co-op is determined to produce next year 3,000 tons more rice than this year by manuring more compost and raising per-unit yield and reclaim fallow land and utilize alkaline land, thus expanding the arable land. It is estimated that next year the co-op members will receive on an average 7.8 tons in grain.

As I left the co-op, there was little doubt in my mind that the co-op would certainly carry out the plan on the basis of achievements already attained.

The high-pitched song of farmers on the threshing ground floated over the vast fertile land.

"Let us sing and dance to our hearts' content.

No place is merrier than the work place!"

A Good Year in Mountains

LEE JI YUNG

Namjoong-ri, Byukdong County, North Pyongan Province, is a remote mountainous village on the Yalu River. It is situated on the highland of Birye Peak, 1,478 meters above sea level.

It was late autumn that I visited this village. Then the villagers were harvesting singing a merry folk song.

"Bumper crop, bumper crop

In this beautiful land of Korea.

Hey ho, jotta! Hey ho, lucky!

Let's go flower viewing next spring."

This year's harvest in this out-of-the-way place is splendid.

At this time of autumn one can hear such merry harvest songs in every rural village.

But I was more exalted than ever in the merry peasants' song in this village. Why? Because I knew about the past of the place. This village had been called "an uninhabitable place." Life was miserable for the local people before the country's liberation. There was not a single patch of paddy-field and even the small corn-fields were so sterile that the yields were negligible.

But it is a thing of the past. In this happy era of the Workers' Party of Korea, the peasants here

can sing a harvest song as joyfully as the peasants in the fertile plain districts.

Huh Ryong Kook, chairman of the co-op management, said:

"This year we reaped an extremely bountiful harvest. The co-op members are saying this is the biggest harvest they ever saw in all their born days. Each household will receive on an average 3.7 tons of grain and 1,022 won in cash. They can make their life as comfortable as the peasants in the fertile plains. The living standards of our co-op members have attained that of the well-to-do middle peasants."

A happy smile spread across his face as he spoke.

In this part of the country 85 per cent of the whole area is mountainous and the area under cultivation is sterile. What is more, cold weather sets in very early to spoil the crops every year. It was not rare to see one could not collect even the price of the seed sown with his "produce" before liberation. So, when they had a yield of one ton per jungbo, it was news.

After the liberation the farmers had a better crop almost every year. This year's maize crop was at maximum 4.4 tons per jungbo and on an average 2.9 tons per jungbo. The yields of sweet potato, potato, millet, hemp, etc. were also all good. You know the saying: 'There is no such thing as poor land for an industrious farmer.' This year's harvest brought the proverb home to us. Kong Sun Kyung, chairman of the Ri Party Committee, explained how possible such a good harvest was.

In the first stage of the farming, the villagers waged a struggle for extending arable area. Every patch of land abandoned as waste was reclaimed.

Thus their land under cultivation was expanded by 7 jungbo. After much discussion it was decided what kinds of crops to be raised on each unit of arable area. Then corn, a high yielding crop, was cultivated on 85 per cent of the whole area replacing rice and barley which had been cultivated formerly. On the remaining fields cereals such as millet and buckwheat, fit for this district, in addition to industrial and oil-bearing crops were grown.

The methods of inter-row and mixed planting and two-crop cultivation were widely introduced, thus raising the land utility rate to 162 per cent compared with the previous year.

One of the chief factors in securing a good crop on the meager land was generous manuring. More home-made fertilizer was applied. Besides prepar-



Maize being dried (at Namjoong-ri Agricultural Co-op, Byukdong County)

ing much compost, the villagers gathered a great amount of leaf-mould and baked soil to make fertilizer. And they manured 32.5 tons per jungbo, then weeding was done five times. Chemical fertilizer was given twice to the corn fields.

Thanks to the combined efforts of the co-op members they could harvest on each jungbo an average of 2.9 tons of corn, 14 tons of sweet potatoes, 17.4 tons of potatoes. These are record crops for Namjoong-ri.

The co-op book-keeper Kim Sung Chang said:

"This year's yields are splendid, as you see. Yet profits from by-products are bigger than those from farming. Income from wildings occupies half the gross income. The income per workday from utilizing wildings is twice that from farming, four times that from sericulture."

Indeed hills here are "Golden Hills" as they call.

Premier Kim Il Sung more than once instructed people in mountainous districts to exploit mountains fully and so improve their living. Always keeping Premier's instruction in mind, the managerial workers of the Namjoong-ri co-op endeavoured for exploiting wildings well. The co-op members gathered wild fruits, vegetables, wild fibre raw material, medicinal herbs. By October 5, they had gathered 37 tons of wild fruits, 4 tons of wild vegetables, 7 tons of wild fibre raw materials, 1.3 tons of medicinal herbs and made quantities of shovel- and pickax-handles. These brought each household an income of 270 won.

The co-op managerial committee also took measures for developing animal husbandry by

exploiting natural fodder abundant in the mountain. The co-op animal husbandry work-team now raises cattle, sheep, pigs, rabbits, etc. Among 210 cattle, are 20 milch cows. And each house is raising on the average 1.8 pigs and many rabbits and poultry. By the end of September the profits from animal husbandry amounted to 130 won per household.

In addition, the co-op has 98 bee-hives. It reared silkworms making use of wild mulberry and castor beans and raised 3.5 tons of cocoons and tussers. The villagers also plant flax, hems, gingellies, according to the principle of proper crop on proper soil. From industrial crops and oil-bearing plants each household received on the average an income of 80 won and from sericulture 70 won.

As a result, each household got a share of 920 won in cash in September. Before the settlement of account and distribution the share of income per household is to amount to 1,022 won. They say that the per household share of 3.7 tons of grain is far more than one average family needs for a year.

An income of over 1,000 won is a considerable amount. The poor peasants in the remote area have become well-to-do middle peasants.

During my stay there I heard people expressing their joy and content over their improved living and gratitude to the Party that organized co-ops for the peasants and opened the door to their well-being. Let us quote one of the delighted peasants,

(Continued from page 23)

Government of our Republic and are waging a more vigorous struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, longing for the northern part of the country.

"No suppression or deceptive schemes of the U.S. imperialists can block the road ahead of the Korean people who are fighting for freedom and independence. The Korean people will surely compel the U.S. imperialist aggressive army to pull out of their territory and achieve the peaceful unification of the fatherland."

Pointing to the rising struggle against colonialism the world over, in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the speaker said that the imperialist colonial system is facing utter collapse. However, the imperialists are waging the colonial war to maintain the tottering colonial rule and suppress the national liberation struggle. Giving lip-service to peace they are scheming to provoke a new war.

an old man Huh Ik Joon.

"I was born here. For sixty years of all my life I haven't realized until today this is so fine a place. If it were not for Premier Kim Il Sung and the co-op hadn't be organized, we would still have been suffering from poverty. When our country was under Japanese rule, we hardly could afford a rag on my back. In those days we couldn't have our fill of corn meal.

Thanks to the correct guidance of the Premier, our county has now a foodstuff factory, a textile mill and other local factories.

Farming was successful only due to the combined efforts of the co-op. We couldn't have even dreamed of such crops, if we had farmed as individual farmers."

On my way back, I dropped in the People's Committee of Byukdong County. There I learned Namjoong-ri was not the only village which enjoyed the splendid harvest. In that county, 92 per cent of the arable area is a forest zone, the average share of each household this year was 2,200 kg of grain and 1,000 won in cash. In many co-ops, the per household cash income is higher than in Namjoong-ri. For example, it is 1,048 won in Songsamri, 1,091 won in Sunghari, 1,186 won in Daipoongri. That is to say, the entire county in this mountainous district enjoys a bumper harvest. It is now a thing of the past that people in out-of-the-way villages envied those who live in the plain zone. Peasants of our country live in an era of eternal bumper crops.

Then he continued:

"We are supporting and encouraging each other in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, to shatter to pieces the aggressive policy of the imperialists. The Korean people will continue to support and encourage the struggle of the Cuban people against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and for the defence of national independence.

"We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists pull out of South Korea and Cuba at once. Korea belongs to the Korean people and Cuba to the Cuban people."

In his speech, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, leader of the health delegation of the Cuban Government, expressed thanks for the active encouragement the Korean people are rendering to the Cuban revolution, and stressed solidarity of the Cuban and Korean peoples in the joint struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Haijoo Foodstuff Factory

CHANG PO

SOME five kilometres west of Haijoo on a mountain slope stands the Haijoo Foodstuff Factory.

It takes a quite important position in the food-processing industry in this region of the country. It is one of the many local industry factories which came into being in recent years.

Several buildings, new and old, speak of the growth of the factory.

When I was in the factory's compound I found the whole place humming. When I introduced myself to the manager, he kindly assigned the technical supervisor to take me around the factory.

On the way to the soy-sauce shop, my companion said that the whole factory, particularly since the Enlarged August (1960) Plenum of the Party Central Committee, has been working for mechanizing production. Much has been done, he continued, but still much remains to be done.

According to his words, nearly 90 per cent of the total workers are women who had been rather keeping to themselves. But they take quite an active part in every thing now. He said many useful ideas for mechanization and improving the work processes came from the women workers.

When we reached the soy-sauce shop—incidentally soy-sauce and bean-paste are two main products of this factory—he showed how most of the work have been mechanized from the first stage to the flow of soy-sauce. Of course, there was a big saving of labour, too.

From this factory every year about 5,000 tons of bean-paste go out. And I was told the bean-paste of the factory is a favorite of the housewives of this region. I learnt from a woman worker that it takes about 40 days to make soy-sauce.

No one except Korean women know what a blessing it is that they don't have to make soy-sauce



At the Haijoo Foodstuff Factory

themselves as their grandmothers did.

Then I was shown the candy and oil shops, where various kinds of candies and cookies were made. From the oil shop come corn, peanut, sesame seed, and soy oils.

When the factory was started a few years back, all they had was a small building with a cement tank which they heated by burning coal.

But today the factory occupies a compound of some 5,000 pyung, and its technical equipment has been improved. The production rate rose by 25 per cent compared with 1959. In 1957 the factory had turned out a variety of 30-40 products, but now it makes more than 160 kinds of foodstuffs.

The technical supervisor told me in the following manner.

"You see, our factory has come a long way. But it is just a beginning. We have to complete mechanization of work by the end of this year and during the Seven-Year Plan period automation will be introduced."

Then he added that the factory will have a few new shops. Among them will be a meat-canning shop with a daily capacity of 3 tons. The technical grade of the workers will be raised too. It is expected that everyone's grade will go up on an average one to two grades.

Colombian Cultural Delegation in Korea

At the invitation of the Korean Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries a Colombian cultural delegation visited our country.

The delegation led by Nicolas Buenan Ventura, architect and noted writer, comprises Jose Elas Awad, manager of the journal **Democratic Spain** and reporter, Ofelia Uribe de Acosta, chairman of the Free Women's Union of Colombia and vice-chairman of the Colombian-Chinese Friendship Society, and two other members. The delegation stayed in Korea from November 1 to 16.

The delegation visited factories, enterprises, agricultural co-ops, cultural establishments, scenic spots and historical relics in various parts of the country. Everywhere they went they were accorded warm reception by the people.

At the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial the delegation was deeply impressed by the exhibits showing brilliant exploits made by the Kore-

an people in the severe war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They could not help admiring unparalleled patriotism, heroism and unbending fighting will displayed by the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War.

At the Kimchaik Iron Works in Chungjin the delegation expressed their admirations for the patriotic labour struggle of the workers who reconstructed the war-ravaged factory into one equipped with the latest technique in a short span of time.

On November 8, the delegation visited Panmunjom situated on the Military Demarcation Line which divides the country into two parts and jot down their impressions in a guest-book as follows:

"The victory won by the Korean people in the fight against U.S. imperialist aggression is a victory of peace. The struggle and victory of the heroic Korean people serve as the greatest lesson to the Colombian people. We can achieve genuine peace only by vanquishing imperial-

ism which is perpetrating aggression everywhere in the world. The Colombian cultural delegation pays homage to the heroic Korean people and army."

The delegation was interviewed by the Korean reporters on the eve of leaving Pyongyang on November 15. Its members expressed their impressions they got during their two-week tour of our country.

Pointing out that our country is progressing rapidly in every sphere of economy, culture, arts and public health, the delegation members expressed the hope that the Korean people rallied firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea will realize the peaceful unification of their country without fail.

They went on to say as follows:

"During our stay in Korea we have clearly seen that socialism will prevail over capitalism and socialism is incomparably superior to capitalism. The experience gained by the Korean people in opposing imperialism and building socialism will be a valuable lesson and experience for the Colombian people."

The delegation members expressed the hope of further strengthening and developing cultural exchange and friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Colombia.

Yankees, Get Out!

FERNANDO RAVELO RENEDO

**General Secretary, National Council of the
Association of Young Uprisers, Cuba**

I was happy when our delegation was invited to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for I knew about the heroic struggle of the Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialists out of their territory.

The U.S. imperialists who launched the aggressive war against Korea on June 25, 1950 took the lives of more than a million Korean women, children and old people, and destroyed over 600,000 dwelling houses in Korea.

At 8 a.m., October 25 this year, we arrived at Shinuijoo, North Pyongan Province, Korea from the Chinese People's Republic, the great country of friendship.

The morning air was crisp and cold. From the train windows we could see a large crowd of youth waving bouquets of flowers and singing revolutionary songs. We supposed there was another delegation on the train. Quite contrary, we were very surprised to learn that they were waiting to welcome us Cuban delegates. To be frank, I was deeply moved at this. I said to

myself that the imperialists cannot conquer the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as long as the people have such revolutionary enthusiasm.

At 12:35 p.m. that day we arrived at Pyongyang where we were also welcomed by a great number of youth. Amidst flowers and songs we embraced each other. The common struggle against U.S. imperialism made us feel we were meeting real brothers.

We saw the Moranbong Theatre, the Moranbong Underground Theatre built during the war time, and appreciated the gigantic performance in which over 3,000 artists appeared. The performance showed the heroic struggle of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialists before the country's liberation and then against the U.S. imperialists.

Special mention must be made of what we witnessed on the 38th parallel line. On the evening of October 26, the next day after our arrival, we went to the 38th parallel line by train. On the next day we looked round the area and realized how

barbarous, brazen and unscrupulous the U.S. imperialists are. Under what name are they splitting the Korean people? Can the U.S. imperialists divide the Korean people and block the development of the Korean revolution? Here we saw the Yankees' provocative eyes, cunning faces and barbarous, rude bearings. They have no rights to be stationed in the land which is not their territory. Korea belongs to the Korean people.

We went to the meeting hall where negotiations were held between the Korean People's Army delegation and Yankees. A Korean People's Army General welcomed us. He told us in a modest and calm manner about the events of the war, the armistice agreement, and the frequent instances of U.S. violation of the armistice agreement. We were told that the U.S. imperialists tried in every way to prevent the restoration of peace. We were also told that our friend, the General, denounced rightly and strongly the imperialists' mercenaries and aggressive forces of the Wall Street which invaded the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We have come to see the righteousness of the Korean people's struggle against imperialism. We are firmly convinced that under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung the Korean people will before long certainly bring about the unification of the country.

On the 28th we visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill where we were

welcomed by some 5,000 workers. Also we visited a smeltery and an agricultural co-operative. We resolutely denounce the barbarous criminal act the U.S. soldiers committed in Shinchun of North Hwanghai Province. They massacred 1,525 people in a cave and starved to death 102 children, from 4 and 10 in age. When the children cried for their mothers the Yankees burnt them to death. These children became the victims of the American murderers.

They massacred the Korean people, abused women, burned the people alive and divided Korea for their self-interests.

The U.S. imperialists are oppressing the Latin American countries and trying to split them. However, they will be unable to stop the progress of the Cuban people. On the contrary, the days of imperialism are numbered.

The peoples of the Latin American countries, especially the Cuban people who won freedom, wholeheartedly support the struggle of the Korean people. The Korean people want a lasting peace freed from the threats of the U.S. imperialist aggression.

Long live free, unified Korea!

Long live Korea—a happy, industrial country!

Yankees, get out!

ly help lay foundation of a modern industrial nation.

"The mechanization and automation process in the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory truly signifies the level of technology which Korea's industry has reached. The same is also true of the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory."

Comparing the life of Korean workers with that of Cameroon workers, he said:

"I find a great gap between the two peoples as far as living standard is concerned. Although we recently won our national independence, we are economically still subject to the French imperialists. The workers in Cameroon do servile work, but they can hardly keep the wolf from the door of their box-shanties. Happy indeed are Korean workers who, unlike our workers, can eat nice food in modern flats."

Referring to the life of the farmers in an agricultural co-operative in Hamju County which he visited, Mr. Robert remarked:

"Compared with city workers, the farmers there seemed to be still backward. But as this co-op becomes more mechanized, they will enjoy a modern life like city workers."

Denouncing the American soldiers under the U.N. flag, whom he came across at Panmunjom, Mr. Robert compared them with the Western colonialists who, under the same U.N. flag, are desperately trying to strangle the independence of the Congolese people.

Praising the heroic exploits of the

Impressions of Korea

Interviewed with E. Robert, Cameroon

In the middle of October, the Korean people warmly welcomed a distinguished guest from Africa, Mr. Ekwalla Robert, Secretary of the General Confederation of Workers in Cameroon.

During his stay in Korea, Mr. Robert visited major industrial centers and agricultural co-operatives and had friendly talks with the workers and farmers.

At his press interview in Pyongyang before his departure from Korea, Mr. Robert gave his impressions of Korea. Commenting first on the industry and workers' life in Korea, Mr. Robert remarked:

"I was quite amazed at the scale of Pyongyang Textile Mill. I was also struck by the lively looks of the neatly-dressed spinners. They reminded me of girls enjoying themselves in a recreation hall. I was very envious of those workers engaged in every-day work without worry. As a matter of fact, this is an inherent feature of socialism.

"My admiration of industrial enterprises in Korea was further enhanced when I visited the Hwanghai Iron Works. Having little technical knowledge, I am unable to make any proper comment on the works. But such a large factory will undoubtedly

JAPANESE FISHERMEN SPEAK

TANII KIICHI (Leader of the fishing team)

As already reported two Japanese fishing boats intruded into Korea's territorial waters on October 7, 1960. The two boats, Yufaka Maru No. 1 and No. 2 intentionally penetrated deep into the territorial waters of our country on the Yellow Sea. At the point of 39°41' N. and 124°07' E. the ships were taken into custody by the local interior organs of the D.P.R.K.

The gravity of the incident, a deliberate violation of international law, can never be stressed too strongly. Every crew member of the Japanese ships readily admitted that he was fully aware of the fact that the ships were in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. Under articles 3, 66, and 230 of the Criminal Law of this country as well as under Cabinet Ordinance No. 25, the offenders in this serious crime should be dealt with.

However, the Ministry of Interior of the D.P.R.K. taking into consideration the appeals sent by the Japanese-Korean Friendship Association and the Japanese Red Cross Society for leniency towards the crew members of the Japanese ships and the desire of the peoples of Korea and Japan for friendship between the two countries, released the Japanese seamen and allowed them to return to Japan aboard their own boats.

On the eve of their departure to Japan a reporter of this magazine interviewed them in Shinuijoo. The following is what Messrs. Tanii, Kurozaki, and Ito said.

Some twenty days I have spent here. It was only a brief stay, but I received indelible impressions and everything made me think a lot. But please do not take this to mean cheap sentimentalism of being a person in custody far away from one's home, in an alien land. Nor do I mean a life of serenity after the stormy sea life...

The two fishing boats which I led started fishing on fishing ground No. 125.

Then a message reached us from our sister ship Aiko Maru. It was from the company headquarters. According to the message, we were to proceed to fishing ground No. III because of lack of fish at ground No. 125. In short, the company wanted us to fish in territorial waters of another country if there were not enough fish in the open seas. Of

People's Army which he witnessed at the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Hall, he further revealed his faith in the inexhaustible resources of the Korean people. At the same time, he sharply denounced the U.S. imperialists for their criminal

germ-warfare during the Korean war.

"I witnessed through my tour of Korea that the Korean people are firmly rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung. And nowhere on the

earth is there any force which can halt the onward march of the Korean people," he said.

Mr. Robert concluded his interview by stressing the necessity of close cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Cameroon.



Yudakamaru No. 1 and No. 2 which intruded into the territorial waters of our country

course, this is the common practice of the capitalists. They would do anything for money.

When I got the message, I must admit that I did not know what to do. I grew up on the sea, so I know one or two things about international practice and laws about another country's territorial waters. But I also could not help thinking what would happen to us if we were caught! I knew so well how arrogantly the Americans act over the waters of South Korea and Taiwan, both under U.S. occupation and what severe measures the Japanese government resorts to in investigating such cases.

But, at the same time, I had to think about how we would fare if we returned with empty boats. Of course, even if we went home with boats loaded with fish the fishermen would not get any benefit. It would only fatten the capitalists more. However, one thing was almost sure. If we returned to the port with a small fish haul, they would refuse to pay us the meagre wages, and might even dismiss us. If that happens, I thought, our life would

be more miserable...

In the end, I made up my mind to do as we were told by the company and see what happens.

It was October 7. The sun was bright and the sea was calm. Our boats turned their bows towards the territorial seas of the D.P.R.K. and we started fishing deep inside the territorial waters. The spot we chose for fishing was eight miles off the coast of Shinto in the county of Ryongchun, North Pyongan Province.

In this way, to maintain our meagre life we knowingly violated the law, and gambled.

But how were we treated by the D.P.R.K. authorities who interrogated us on violation of the territorial waters of their own country?

The officials who questioned us, I guessed, were what we call policemen in Japan. But we always felt human warmth. They loathed crimes but did not hate human beings. They were strict about observance of the law and made us see how wrong we were. More, every consideration was given to our health, lodging, food. Here we

were the law breakers. But they paid us respect due human beings, exhibiting noble principles of humanitarianism. We were touched most deeply.

Contacts with these officials made us recollect once more the Japanese society of today, a society where the spirit of misanthropy prevails, a society of suppression, deceit and fraud.

All this made us review again what we had done. When we notified the company that our boats were fishing in the territorial waters of this country, the company wired back to give us instructions to keep fishing in the territorial seas of this country but to give our position as if we were on the open sea. So, we reported our position on fishing ground No. 123.

Such stand of ours, of attempting by mean tricks to escape public indignation at violating international trust is simply incompatible with the just, humanitarian attitude of the authorities of this country.

I hope that Japan too will soon become a country that values human beings and international trust, and where the working people can lead a peaceful life. I also hope the day will come when the peoples of Japan and Korea become true friends and march shoulder to shoulder building happiness. I am sure that day will come.

ITO SETSUO (Motorman)

There is little difference between our fishing in another country's terri-

torial seas and stealing after climbing over the fence of other peoples' houses. Consequently we know fully that under international law such criminal act should be persecuted under the law of the respective country.

When we were told to land, we whispered to each other. "It will be two years' imprisonment, a year at best!"

But the government of the D.P.R.K. not only released us free. Moreover, through the entire period of being in custody, we were treated most humanely. I wish I could find words to express my appreciation.

Considering the way they treated us criminals, it is not too difficult to picture how happy the people are in this country.

The D.P.R.K. is a country that respects and values human beings.

Here I must speak of this incident:

One of our crew members, Arikawa Eiji hurt his hand while he was on duty on the sea. During our detention his hand got worse.

As soon as his case was known to the authorities he was put in the provincial hospital, where he was treated for about ten days. One day Arikawa asked one of the nurses if it was possible for the hospital to treat him half way, because he was planning to get some compensation from the company for his injury. He added he could bear the pain. Of course, what Arikawa said was most shocking to the nurse. Almost in tears, she told the patient:

"In our country no patient leaves

the hospital before full recovery, and when a person is sick or wounded not only the entire medical expenses — hospitalization, medicine, food, etc. — are free, but he draws full salary!"

Upon leaving the hospital Arikawa told me: "This is the place where people can enjoy a life free from endless anxieties and worries!" I really feel this is a paradise for the working people!

KUROZAKI SHIGOROKU (Deck hand)

All I can say is "thanks!" for the humanitarian measures taken by the D.P.R.K. Government. I have been a fisherman for more than twenty years, but at no time did I feel such heartwarming as this time. Particularly this was the second detention I've experienced.

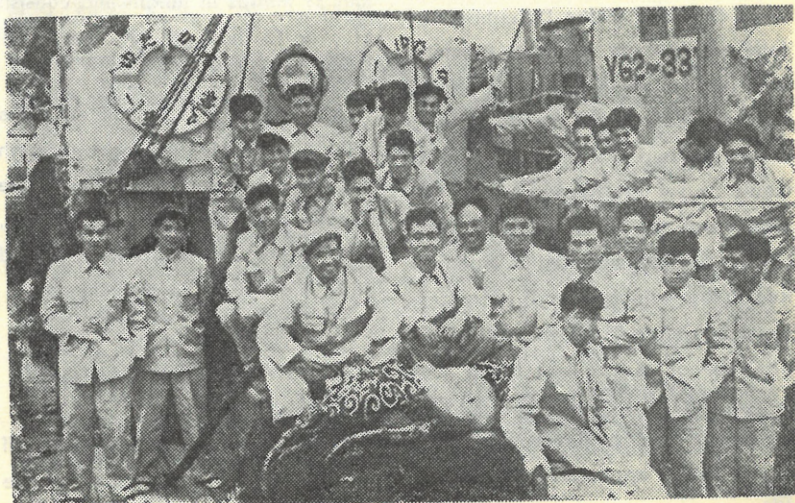
In February, 1955 I was caught by the Syngman Rheeites on the sea. I was working then for the Inoue Fishery Company. Until February, 1958, I was held in detention in Pusan in South Korea. For three years I lived on a cement floor with a dirty straw mat. Then I was subjected to all kinds of torture.

When I returned home after the three years' confinement I found my family of seven—my aging parents and my wife and children—begging. The company for which I worked went bankrupt, and I was jobless. Together with my family I begged.

Only this year I was employed as a deck hand by the Kan Fishing Corporation in Shimonoseki.

But now we are detained like this for violating another country's territorial waters at the instruction of the company. We took such venture because we were constantly menac-

The released Japanese seamen returning home



ed by hunger.

The first thing that occurred to me when we were apprehended by the sea patrols on the West Sea was the plight of my aging parents, wife, and children as well as the hard life that I had at the Pusan Detention Centre.

When we were led into the detention house in Shinuijoo and each was assigned to a room after a hearty supper Captain Kawakami was surprised. He whispered to me: "Hey, what's going on here? This ain't no detention house, this is a first-rate hotel, if you ask me!" But I was more surprised than he.

Then officials were dispatched to interrogate us. But how kind they were! To be sure, they were strict as concerns the law but they did not hate us. I said to myself: "Even in this detention house one can breathe the fresh air of a new society!" Through our dealings with them we felt in our bones the moral condemnation more than a violation of law. I could hardly control myself when the head of the Department of Interior of North Pyongan Province told us that we would be set free. Notwithstanding the gravity of our crime, he said that the entire crew would be set free because of the appeals sent by the Japanese-Korean Friendship Society and the Japanese Red Cross Society and considering the friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Japan, and particularly the sufferings of the families of the detainees. The faces of my family appeared before me...

On the day we were to leave for home, members of the Korean Red Cross Society came to see us. They brought with them suits, underwear, and shoes for us. Again I felt a lump in my throat.

I'm resolved to work for trust between the nations and strengthen the friendship between the two countries. I will work for our two peoples as true friends struggling and marching together for happiness.

Briefs

3000-TON PRESS PRODUCED

The workers and technicians of the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory have turned out for the first time in our country a 3000-ton press.

This press which was completed in a little more than a year is 1,200 tons in weight, 18 metres in height and 31 metres in length and consists of over 15 thousand big and small parts.

This completely automated press will be used for turning out high pressure cylinders and large-size turbines and thermopower turbines, axle materials of different types and other high pressure machines.

A NEW DYESTUFF FACTORY

The up-to-date Bongoong Dyestuff Factory started operation at the

beginning of October. It has an annual production capacity of 900 tons of seven kinds of dyestuffs.

This factory with a total floor space of 42,000 square metres was built with the aid of the fraternal Hungarian people. The factory will also turn out more than twenty kinds of semi-finished goods, such as benzoic acid soda, sodium thiosulfate, anthelmintic chloric benzoline, which will serve the development of pharmaceutical industry, food industry and tannery.

VINYL CHLORIDE FACTORY COMPLETED

The construction of the vinyl chloride factory was completed at the beginning of October. The factory with a total floor space of more than 9,000 square metres has been completed in a matter of four months. With an annual production capacity of six thousand tons it will make contribution to the development of the chemical industry.

Buds of Writers Sprouting

KIM YUNG SUK

The writers of Korea keep growing with the times.

Following the country's liberation, the Korean literature under the people's power has been developed into a revolutionary literature fulfilling all its tasks, inheriting the rich national heritage and creatively learning from the advanced literature of the Soviet Union and other nations. And it has played the role of propagandist and agitator in educating the working masses in socialist patriotism.

The literature of Korea is marching forward confidently adhering to the Leninist principle of literature and upholding the banner of socialist realism. Our literature is full of vitality and its position has been greatly augmented.

It is not without reason that the Korean literature has made such strides.

Above all, the correct literary policy of the Party, and the instruction and guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung are a source of inspiration to our writers. The literary policy of the Workers' Party of Korea has been a compass in the Korean literary movement.

The Party, since the first days of liberation,

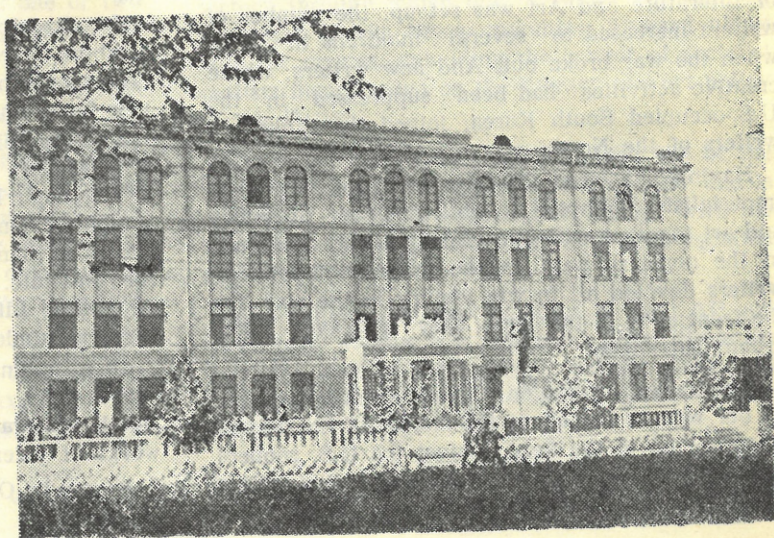
has directed deep concern to training young writers. Thus fresh literary recruits were brought out from among the working masses.

Upholding the correct literary policy of the Party, the writers went to live among the masses. They organized literary circles, evenings of literary works appreciation. Every effort was directed to finding new literary talents, and once such talents were found they were given every help.

In this course, our literature has come to be rooted deep among the masses, and many new faces have appeared. Such names as novelists Chun Se Bong and Pak Woong Kul, playwrights Pak Tai Yung and Ryu Ki Heung, poets Jung Moon Hyang, Li Maik and Li Hyo Woon, children's book writers Kang Hyo Soon and Li Chin Hwa, critics Um Ho Suk and others are new figures which appeared after the country's liberation. Today they all hold an important place in Korea's literature.

The key-note of their literary creation was optimistic views of reality. The active attitude toward reality was the main feature of aesthetic approach of these new figures as well as of the

The Institute of Literature
in Pyongyang



veteran writers. Most of their works are dedicated to the theme of labour, depicting the antagonism between the new and the old—the victory of the new and the defeat of the old. Their early works truthfully reflected the life and sentiments of the working people, the heroes of the day in the great democratic reforms for the building of the state. At the same time, pride in labour, joy and hope in the new life were projected artistically. Also attention was directed to the international friendship and to the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our people, questions very close to every Korean heart.

New writers that appeared during the peaceful democratic construction period enriched our literature with their lofty aesthetic ideal and artistic originality. They contributed much to building up a democratic national literature. Therefore, it is not without reason that these writers who lauded a happy new life have won popularity among the people.

Thanks to the nation-wide development of the mass cultural work and to the efforts of each writer, the Korean literature has come to occupy an important part in the people's life. The writers live in closer contacts with the working masses, finding the source of their creative work among the working people. At the same time the literary circles organized in every part of North Korea made it easy for the writers to discover new literary talents among the masses and bring them up. In this way, factories, enterprises, rural and fishing villages provided the ideal place for the writers' creation.

Whereas there were only fifty odd writers in 1946 when the North Korean General Federation of Literature and Art was set up, the number of writers increased to several hundreds in 1950 when the war broke out. And new writers, whose creative activities had been suppressed in the U.S.-occupied South Korea, joined the ranks of writers of the North.

Having unleashed the aggressive war, the U.S. imperialists attempted to obliterate our literature and art together with everything that we had built in the northern part. In the grave situation our writers devoted all to win victory in the war. On the front and in the rear, they displayed their ardent patriotism.

Stories and reports on the battle heroes written by our writers stirred up the morale of the masses who rose up in the fight against the U.S. robbers and their followers. The writings of our writers inspired greatly the soldiers in the trenches.

Even in the grim trial of the war the ranks of writers continued to grow. Upholding the instructions given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, especially the one he gave to all the writers and artists on June 30, 1951, the writers enriched the content of their works with heroism displayed in the battle and ardent love for the country.

At the same time, many gifted young writers were found among the soldiers who went to the front from factories, villages and schools. Together with the veteran writers, these new figures depicted the valiant fight of their comrades-in-arms overcoming every conceivable difficulty.

Lofty socialist patriotism which enables one to sacrifice himself for the sake of freedom and happiness of his country and people runs through Li Jong Ryul's short story **Order**, Kim Chul's poem **I Rejoice**, Kim Jai Ho's play **For the Life**. In these works were represented admirable characters with indomitable revolutionary spirit, the people's enmity towards the enemy, and their determination to crash the enemy.

The Party's line of training young writers yielded good fruits, especially in the postwar days. At the National Conference of Writers and Artists held in September 1953 special attention was devoted to systematizing the work of training young writers and setting up an organ for training new literary workers, drawing up a comprehensive programme and issuing publications for the training of young writers.

Following the conference, the Writers' School was set up in November 1954 under the C.C. of the Korean Writers' Union for training writers.

In training the beginners the school was to combine Marxist-Leninist ideology and literary craftsmanship. Priority was given to many of the new faces which appeared during the war to enter the school. Since its opening up to the beginning of this year when the school merged into the Pyongyang Literature Institute, the school has produced many young writers. At present there are more than one hundred students in the Literature Institute. The Korean Writers' Union published **Youth Literature**, a journal for the young literary minded.

Up to June this year altogether 138 short stories, 580 poems and 13 plays appeared in **Youth Literature**, not a few are par with the works of veteran writers.

It was in October 1956 that the Second Congress of the Korean Writers' Union was held.

The students of the literary institute hold a discussion after their visit to the revolutionary battle sites: Bochunbo, Lake Samjiyun, Chungbong Peak, etc.



The Congress discussed the problem of holding high the banner of socialist realism, developing the creative ability and further developing the work of training literary workers.

It was decided upon to eliminate shortcomings of the Writers' School and the monthly **Youth Literature** and to set up the Training Section in the Union.

The Training Section was set up in 1957. It made a study of the works of young writers and gave them personal guidance.

The writers' visit to factories, rural and fishing villages helped them greatly in their work.

The writers spotted new literary talents among the workers who think and practise boldly in this era of great change. Each writer took one or two such youths to give them personal guidance. In 1958 the works of these young writers sent to the Writers' Union and the editors of **Youth Literature** numbered more than 10,000.

Particularly important in the young writers' training programme are the short courses in Pyongyang and other cities. Various short courses were organized. And many veteran writers took part in the lectures—a week or a ten days' course. Through these courses many talented young writers were discovered.

In recent years the creative energy of the young writers has been invigorated. For example, they published more than 80 short stories in 1959

and more than one hundred this year. A number of successful works appeared in the **Youth Literature**. **Hymn to Labour**, an anthology of one hundred poems written mostly by young workers, and **Working Places of Youths**, a collection of short stories and essays, fully displayed the newcomers' maturity. Their works reflected the experiences they had gained in their work.

As roughly outlined above, the training of young writers, the keynote in the development of our literature, is progressing successfully.

It once again attests to the correctness of the literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The fifteen years traversed by the Korean literature since liberation show a brilliant history of victory through which our literature has realized the ideal of our times, marching forward along with the masses, upholding the banner of socialist realism firmly based on the literary and art policy of the Party.

Today, our literature has become one of the most advanced literature in the world and is advancing toward communism along with the literatures of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The writers who once belonged to the KAP and those new writers who appeared after liberation form the core of the ranks of writers. They will be followed by several hundred talented young writers.

FOREIGN ARTISTS IN KOREA

The Bulgarian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble which arrived in Korea on October 14, gave its performances in the major cities, farms, and factories.

Rich in melody and rhythm, and full of a new hope and vitality, the repertoire fully demonstrated a high artistic quality of the Bulgarian music and dance. Their performances received enthusiastic acclaim from the Korean audiences, and contributed to the strengthening of the friendship between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples.

* * *

The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army gave its premiere at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on October 24. A large portion of its repertoire included the themes based on the traditional friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples. Representing the profound wisdom of the great civilization and depicting the new life under the people's power, these songs and dances won the hearts of the audience. They also entertained a large number of workers as well as soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

* * *

Eight German musicians, who arrived in Korea on October 17, gave their first concert at the State Art Theatre in Pyongyang. They performed piano solo, string quartet and vocal solo, amidst enthusiastic applause of the audience. They also gave performances in Hamheung and Chungjin.

Stamps of Korea

WFDY ANNIVERSARY

To mark the 15th anniversary (November 10) of the World Federation of Democratic Youth which, since its founding, has made a great contribution to the struggle for the strengthening of friendship and solidarity and for democratic freedom and a better future of youth and, especially, to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for a lasting world peace, democracy and national independence, the Postage Stamp Office of the Ministry of Communications issued a special stamp on November 11.

The stamp, 10 jun, light blue, dark green, black, carries the mark of the WFDY, under which is a branch of laurel. Across the top of the stamp are the words: "Fifteenth Anniversary of the Founding of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, 1945-1960."

Size: 24X34 mm. Perf. Offset



REGULAR ISSUES

Stamp 1, 10 jun, light yellow, green, clay colour. Pheasants. Size: 23X33 mm. Perf. Offset.



Stamp 2, 10 jun, green, grey, yellow, sepia. A deer. Size: 24X34 mm. Perf. Offset.



Stamp 3, 5 jun, blue, grey, yellow, light earth color, black.

A roe. Size: 23X34 mm. Perf. Offset



Construction of the converter No. 7 by the members of the industrial construction office of the Chungjin Steel Works



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